THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 5. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE CHINESE LABOR QUESTION.

The Great San Francisco Lottery.

The Fire at Constantinople.

Loss of Over $30,000,000.

Scene of the Pekin Massacre.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHINESE PLANTATION HANDS.

John in the Sugar Fields—The Chivalry Kindly Disposed Towards Him.

The New Orleans *Republican* of the 3d inst. says:—

The steamer Great Republic arrived on Thursday from St. Louis. She brought one hundred and forty-one Chinese laborers, who came under a contract to work on a sugar plantation a short distance above the city. This company of laborers came under the charge of Mr. F. W. Gardner, of San Francisco, who is regularly engaged in the enterprise of supplying Chinese labor to any portion of the Southern country, for agricultural or other purposes.

These men have caught so much of American manners that animal food forms the staple of their nutriment. Seated or squatted in groups of five or six around a species of table, extemporized by placing a piece of board on four bricks, each man held in his right hand a pannikin filled in some cases with hashed meat, and in some cases with rice, while the two chopsticks were held between two fingers of the left hand, and so managed as to open and shut like a pair of pincers, the feeder conveying his food from hand to mouth by this means with a dexterity worthy of a first-class professor of legerdemain. The chopsticks are simply two sticks of wood, about as thick as a lead pencil and about seven inches long. A man unused to them might become very hungry before he learned to manipulate them with proper effect.

The body of laborers we here speak of differed very materially from the company that came on the Ville de St. Lo, being much stouter and heavier men—in fact, as robust as the average of Americans, and with the appearance of as much muscular strength.

Withal, their habits are temperate, so that their capacity for continuous labor may be relied on. We were informed by the superintendent of their labor that they yesterday gave a most satisfactory specimen of what they could do and how they could do it, in unloading a cargo of bricks in an incredibly short time.

Although, with the exception of their interpreter, they understand no other language than Chinese, yet it seems to be no impediment to their efficiency as workmen. They readily and accurately apprehend what is required of them, and they do it willingly.

The exception above mentioned is the interpreter. His name is Lee Fook Wing. He wrote by request in English and Chinese. Each word in the latter is represented by a single though complicated character, a good idea of which can be had by inspecting any tea chest. He informs us that he is a Christian of the Baptist denomination, and is licensed to preach. He said that he is in the habit of preaching to his countrymen; but it is rather a slow business. As he expressed it, "muchee preach makum little good."

From the time of their departure from San Francisco to their arrival near New Orleans, none died from sickness, and but one death occurred from accident. This was at the mouth of White river, where three of the Chinamen, in violation of orders, went into the river to bathe, and one was drowned. When a long search for the body had proved fruitless, and as the steamer was about to resume her voyage, the countrymen of the poor fellow leaned over the side, and simultaneously raised a most appalling yell, as if to call his attention to what they were about to do, and then threw overboard his clothing, hat, boots, and a bag containing a quantity of Chinese money (cash). This was evidently a species of funeral ceremony, and was probably intended to enable the drowned man to take his departure for the next world with a proper outfit.

The gentleman who has engaged the services of these laborers is very sanguine as to the result, and certainly the enterprise looks promising. It may be proper to state that Mr. Merrill engaged these laborers, not from a depreciated estimate of the qualities of other classes of laborers, but from a conviction that a large additional supply of labor is needed to develop the resources of the Southern country.

There is one thing that will perhaps at the present time militate against the employment of Chinese laborers on small farms. They are not willing to engage except in large bodies, probably from a feeling of insecurity. This will make them available for large plantations only, at least for the present. But there is no doubt that, as they become acquainted with the manners and customs of the country, this feeling of insecurity will subside, and then they can be had in small numbers as well as in large bodies.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LOTTERY.

The Mercantile Library Scheme.

The Mercantile Library of San Francisco is trying to raise a large sum of money by a lottery enterprise. Allusion has already been made in these columns to this scheme, and the following details from the California correspondence of the Chicago *Republican* give a full account of it:—

"The predominating passion in the breast of a Californian is a desire to lay up treasures on earth without the preliminary toiling by which such treasures are generally accumulated. To this laudable motive must be attributed that spirit of speculation which has led our citizens to spend $1,000,000 in lottery tickets within fourteen days. The State Constitution expressly prohibits this mode of gambling, but the Mercantile Library Association having incurred a debt of $250,000 in the erection of a new building, appealed to the Legislature for relief, with the result that, notwithstanding the protest of the ultra-pious, a special act was passed, enabling the impecunious institution to hold three lotteries. The first of these undertakings has been projected on a magnificent scale. Two hundred thousand tickets have been issued at $5 each, entitling the holder to admission to a grand entertainment, when, in addition to other novelties, there will be an Ixionish performance of binding the audience to a lottery wheel. Gifts amounting to $500,000 will be returned to ticket-holders, the first prize consisting of $100,000, the second of $50,000, and so on in a descending scale until 425 sums of $100 each make up the staked half million.

"The Mercantile Library has entrusted the management of the affair to two well-known gentlemen, paying them $125,000, out of which every expense, including advertising, clerical help, cost of concert, discounts to brokers, etc., must be deducted, leaving, according to best authorities, but very small margin for profit.

"On the day fixed for opening the ticket office, a crowd assembled that reminded one of the post office of 1850–51, on the arrival of a steamer. Israelite, Infidel, Christian, Chinaman, and representatives of every conceivable nationality poured into the Temple of Fortune, all intent upon taking the odds. As the lithographers could only turn out five thousand tickets a day, the demand was so far in excess of the supply that the managers commenced receiving cash in advance of delivery, with the result that every ticket was sold in less than a fortnight.

Lucky Numbers.

"As was to be expected, the scheme has developed an amount of superstition that jars strangely with the boasted enlightenment of the age. Dreamers of dreams placard the walls with offers of reward for certain numbers; mediums, clairvoyants, astrologers, and the rest of the mysterious fraternity who live on the credulity of fools reap rich harvests by casting nativities to determine the day and hour tickets should be purchased, and by selling lucky numbers; Egyptian seers who tell the past, present, and future, dispose of infallible charms by the wholesale, and the brotherhood of impostors is obeying the Shakespearian mandate, 'Put money in thy purse,' with a success that argues very poorly for our sense. For ticket 1849 seventy-two orders were received by mail and telegraph, the owner repeatedly refusing to part with it at $50 premium. Number 1776 was sold at an advance of $20, and 1870 changed hands for $35. Some one announces to-day that he will pay $100 each for 36,153 and 36,158. And numerous fives, tens, and fifteens are offered for other supposed fortunate combinations of figures.

"With a few honorable exceptions the California press has been bribed into silence by column advertisements, while the epithet 'sanctimonious'—a word that contains within itself the essence of all Billingsgate—has been so freely hurled at those who were antagonistic to the project, that conscientious opponents are afraid to speak out. The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum tried to secure an injunction, but the application was refused on a technicality, and the plaintiff exposed to a newspaper blackguarding of Congressional security."

TURKEY.

The Great Fire at Constantinople.

We have already given by telegraph the general outline of this awful conflagration, but the particulars quoted from the *Levant Herald* of June 13 will be read with interest:—

No sooner was it known that the fire was really a great one than the terraces and balconies of every house were filled with anxious spectators; still the furious gale increased; engine upon engine carried on the shoulders of its crew, was sent to the front: horses with bags of water on each side of their pack saddles were hurried up toward the conflagration; *sakas* (foot water-carriers) ran along after them, with their portmanteau-looking skins of water; soldiers and police with axes and fire-hooks joined company; here and there a bearded Pasha, surrounded with guards, pressed on to issue necessary orders; troops ran at the double through the streets to render service where required; women rushed toward the residences of their friends, thoughtless, for the first time in their lives, of costume or personal appearance; and when a few men of any nationality crowded together, they combined and hastened in a body to assist some fellow-countryman.

The course, or rather courses, which the fire took after it had once got thoroughly hold, it would be scarcely possible to describe even to those well acquainted with the locality, for though eventually the whole place which was the original seat of the fire was enveloped, at first the conflagration presented a sporadic appearance, and at one time, in fact, it appeared as if half-a-dozen distinct fires were raging, more or less remote from each other. The combustible nature of the houses that first fell a prey, combined with the rushing wind, which carried not only showers of sparks and embers, but large fragments of burning matter to an incredible distance, was the cause of the extraordinary spread of the fire. The wind, moreover, swept over the blazing houses in such a manner that the flames, instead of rising vertically, were blown horizontally, and attacked buildings apparently a long way out of reach with a fierceness and pertinacity which can only be compared to the jets from a blow-pipe. Nothing—not stone nor iron, still less wood as dry as tinder—could resist these incessant fiery blasts, shot out from places which were burning with an intensity surpassing that of furnaces in an iron foundry. Iron shutters were red hot; iron girders and bars were twisted in all manner of shapes; and the glass in the houses were all run into solid masses which did not preserve a trace of the original forms of their component materials. A stifling heat and odor pervaded the whole of Pera; the volumes of yellowish smoke, which for some time obscured the sky, resembled an eclipse of the sun; afterwards the flames shot up with such vividness that long before dusk the sky above Pera had changed from its ordinary azure to a deep red. It can easily be imagined what alarm spread among the innumerable Perotes who had already taken up their summer residences on the Bosphorus or Marmora, and who had no means until the next morning of getting into town to relieve their suspense as to the fate of their property and of their relatives and friends. There was a literal risk in some places of being scorched to death or suffocated even in running through as fast as possible—where that was practicable. Unhappily, many persons did actually lose their lives in the street, after they had made their escape from their burning dwellings; and their can be no doubt that if a thoroughfare had been sooner made by the soldiers fewer lives would have been sacrificed, and many people would have been able to have saved a great deal more of their property. The authorities, however, like the public, were staggered at the fury of the conflagration, and could not have foreseen that it would have spread so much and in so many unexpected places, apparently at the very same moment. The panic among the householders added to the confusion. *Hamals* (porters) were in great requisition, and, of course, took full advantage of their opportunity, demanding twenty times their usual fare, and then in many cases, after receiving it in advance, dropping the articles a short distance off in the street and going elsewhere to dispose of their services, or, in other cases, carrying them a much greater distance than was bargained for, and never being heard of again. A number of such scoundrels, it is said, were intercepted by the police. Goods, in a great number of instances, were removed several times over, according as the fire spread, and were, after all, burnt in places which had been supposed inaccessible to the fire. Thus, the Servian Agency, a fine large stone building some streets off the nearest burning house, was opened as a depository, and itself subsequently fell a prey to the flames. At Galata-Seraï (the Imperial Lyceum) in the Grand Rue an immense number of goods were stored, and those placed in the grounds ran considerable risk, as did, indeed, the building itself, for which, when it was heard that the British Embassy had caught fire, great fears were entertained, the *Koolook* (police barracks) hard by having been gutted long before the theatre and other houses in the Grand Rue higher up had been touched. The Grand Rue from that point down to Galata was filled till after midnight with thousands of people carrying away their household goods.

To sum up, now, the loss of property:—The number of houses destroyed cannot be estimated at less than 15,000, and the money loss at £6,000,000 or £7,000,000. A very small proportion of houses was insured. The Royal agent, Mr. Barfield, returns the loss of that office at £30,000; the Imperial (Mr. Clifton) at £20,000; the Sun (Messrs. Hansons) at £20,000; besides which a number of houses were insured in the two Swiss offices, the "Baloise" and "Helvetian," whose returns or estimates we have not yet been able to obtain.

The above figures, representing as they do so vast an amount of distress, unhappily constitute the least part of that dreadful truth. The loss of life has been far beyond that recorded of any conflagration in modern times. The morning after the fire scores of bodies of men, women, and children were found lying about the streets, more or less disfigured, but as the ruins were explored an immense number were found burned to death or suffocated in the stone houses where they had shut themselves up in fatuitous reliance on the security of stone walls and iron shutters, ignorant that the roofs were as combustible as those of any wooden houses, and it was there, as in the case of the Embassy, that the majority caught fire. Hence the enormous loss of life, amounting, from what is already known—and all the ruins have not yet been explored, or all the missing (2400 whose names were given in at the Municipality by their relatives and friends) accounted for—to more than 1800. Only on Saturday, the bodies of eight men connected with the Greek Church of St. Constantine were found near the church. Whole households of 10, 12, and 14 were burnt to death or suffocated. There are innumerable episodes of horrible deaths, hair-breadth escapes, and heroic devotion. The narration of some of the most remarkable of these is necessarily deferred, with many other interesting details.

—The St. Louis *Republican* thinks the great steamboat race on the Mississippi, between the Lee and Natchez, will stand unparalleled in ancient or modern times.

PROFESSOR MORSE.

A Statue to be Erected in Central Park.

James D. Reid, chairman of the fund for a proposed testimonial to Professor Morse, acknowledges the receipt of over a thousand contributors, amounting to nearly two thousand dollars. The subscriptions are mainly from superintendents, operators, and messengers in the telegraph service throughout the Union, and ranged in amount from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars.

Contributions are now increasing in number, and the necessary fund for the proposed designs of the subscribers will probably be soon secured. It is now the intention to erect in honor of the Professor's memory a fitting and permanent testimonial in the form of a marble statue, standing by the side of which will be placed the first form of the Morse Register on a suitable support, the whole to be raised upon a single step of plain white marble and encircled by an open railing to protect it.

Five thousand dollars will be necessary for this object, and the work will probably be begun by a New York sculptor within a few days. The Commissioners of the Central Park are understood to have given their consent for the erection of the statue upon the Mall, and an appropriate site will be selected.

This is the first acknowledgment ever proposed by Americans to Mr. Morse for his great invention. From the sovereigns of Europe, however, he has received numerous honors. By the Sultan of Turkey he has been presented with the Order of Glory; from France, the cross of the Legion of Honor; from Italy, the cross of a Chevalier of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazarus; from Portugal, the cross of Chevalier of the Order of the Tower and Sword; from Spain, the cross of a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella; from Denmark, the cross of a Chevalier of the Order of Dannebroge and Knight Commander; from Austria, Prussia, and Wurtemburg, the National Scientific Gold Medal; and from the special congress of ten nations in 1858 an honorary gratuity of 400,000 francs.

It is now proposed to unveil the statue on the 27th of April next, his eightieth birthday.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CHINA.

The Murder of Christians at Pekin—Scene of the Massacre.

The *Peh-tang*, as the ecclesiastical mission under French protection is termed, lies on the northwest corner of the city walls. The history of this spot of ground has been perhaps as eventful as that of any foreign location in the Far East. The original site was granted to the French Jesuit missionaries who first visited China, by the Emperor Kanghi—the Augustus of Chinese literature—and they successfully held it for some years. At length a violent persecution against the Christians broke out, the Mission buildings were razed to the ground, and the priests were proscribed and put to death. At the close of the war, in 1860, its restoration was made a special subject of treaty negotiation, and a handsome church (the tower of which was restricted to a height of 60 feet, lest it should overlook the imperial harem), dormitories, and schools were erected by the French Government. In 1864 these were, however, destroyed by fire, a valuable museum founded and filled by the naturalist David alone escaping the devouring element. Again did fresh buildings arise from the ashes of their predecessors, the members of the Chinese Foreign Board assisting the foreign ministers in laying the foundation-stones. And now these, too, have shared the fate of their predecessors. The Russian church was situated between the United States and British Legations, and has long been a conspicuous object from the walls of Pekin. Of unpretending architecture, the cross with which it was surmounted was plainly visible above the low roofs of the surrounding native buildings. The telegram does not inform us whether it was also destroyed, but the mention of several Russians being killed would lead to the inference that their legation, within the precincts of which the church stands, had been also made a subject of attack.

FREE LOVE AGAIN.

The Bailey-Cuyler Army Romance—Waiting for the Verdict.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 28.—I met to-day an officer of the 3d Artillery, the regiment so frequently spoken of in connection with the Bailey affair, as being the one of which Mrs. Bailey's lover, Lieut. Cuyler, was a member.

In the conversation I had with the officer about this celebrated romance, he informed me that Lieutenant Cuyler, the quondam lover of Mrs. Bailey, was dead; that he died at Oglethorpe barracks, near this city, last November. The officer further told me that it was well understood by all the officers of the 3d Artillery that had Lieutenant Cuyler not died Mrs. Bailey would never have troubled her former husband, the Colonel; that the Lieutenant intended marrying Mrs. Bailey.

Death, however, supervening, Mrs. Bailey was left without a lover, whereupon she shamelessly turned to her former husband for assistance and support, it being well known that Colonel Bailey is a man of ample means. The refusal of the old gentleman to receive back his erring wife on the death of her youthful lover, or to accede to her demands for money, has precipitated his present trouble upon him. But the general court-martial which tried the Colonel having completed its labors, the sequel of the imbroglio is anxiously awaited.

The action of the authorities in Washington in thus meddling with an officer's private and personal affairs has caused much unfavorable comment throughout army circles; so my informant tells me.—*Cor. N. Y. Sun.*

THE PRESIDENT IN NEW YORK.

A Day in the Metropolis—A Trio of Ex-Governors with the Party.

General Grant arrived in New York *en route* for Washington, by the City of New York, at 6 A. M. yesterday, and was met at the pier by S. B. Jewell, Esq., and one of the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the President established his headquarters. Port Surveyor A. B. Cornell, and Special Treasury Agent Colonel Frank E. Howe called on him during the day.

The President took a stroll into Fifth avenue and then returned and took a lunch with ex-Governors Jewell, Hawley, and Buckingham, the Marquis de Cambray, General Babcock, E. B. Grissell, and P. R. Carroll. In the afternoon he drove out with Mr. Darling, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, behind a fast trotter, attracting some attention in Central Park. Following in an open carriage were Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie, and General Porter, and in another ex-Governor Buckingham and Mr. W. Grissell.

At 8 o'clock the President and his party returned from their excursion, and the following were formally introduced:—The Hon. Thomas Murphy, General Pleasonton, Judge Folger, the Hon. W. A. Darling, General Sharpe, General Hillier, W. Augustus Ford, Surveyor A. B. Cornell, and A. T. Stewart. Ex-King John Kennedy rushed in just as the President stepped into a carriage, which was driven to the New Jersey depot in time to enable the party to take a special train, which left at 9·40 P. M.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Thurlow Weed Out for Murphy.

The following letter appears in the *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday evening:—

Since my constrained retirement from the *Commercial Advertiser*, more than two years ago, you know how entirely I have abstained from business and politics—avoiding, under strict medical injunctions, as far as possible, mental labor, anxiety and excitement. Although never insensible to the welfare of my country or the interest of my friends, seriously impaired health prevents my doing anything for either. I was gratified with Mr. Grinnell's appointment as Collector. It seemed a suitable reward for a long political life distinguished for zeal, liberality and patriotism. Nor was I aware of any sufficient reason for his removal. But the statement in a morning paper, that I have "long been opposed to Mr. Murphy," and that I "inspire" articles against him, is an utter misapprehension. I have known Thomas Murphy from his boyhood. He has grown up in and with my regard, friendship, and confidence. Though not, in my judgment, in all respects adapted to the office of Collector, he has good sense, large business experience, and integrity; and he would, I have no doubt, call to his aid men who would et able him to discharge the duties of Collector creditably to himself, satisfactorily to our merchants, and usefully to the Government.

"T. W."

GENERALITIES.

A Heartless Charge.

For several days past a report has been quietly circulated that one of the superintendents of No. 1 Cotton Mill had choked and otherwise maltreated a young girl who worked in the mill to such an extent that she died. We are assured on the best authority that there is not a word of truth in the story; that no difficulty has occurred in the mill; and that none of the employees have left it on account of bad treatment or for any other reason. We are informed also that the author of the story is to be prosecuted by the party against whom the charge has been made.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

Fall Over a Precipice.

Yesterday a man named Barclay, a resident of Alleghany, who was in attendance at a picnic at Monitor Grove, met with a terrible accident, which may result fatally. It appears that he was walking, or standing, on the bluff overlooking the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway. By some means he missed his footing and fell over the rock, striking the ground below with great violence. When picked up he was in an insensible condition. He had both legs broken, one arm fractured, and the flesh on his face and body was badly lacerated by coming in contact with sharp-pointed rocks. The injured man was a butcher by occupation, and was in the employ of Mr. Ackley. He was brought up to the city last evening and removed to his residence. It is feared that he will not recover.—*Pittsburg Chronicle, 6th inst.*

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

An old German woman of 70 years, says the Cincinnati *Times* of Tuesday, named Bertha Daring, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide in the Ohio river, opposite the Little Miami depot, at 11 o'clock to-day. Some of the men connected with the depot saw her approach the river, deliberately divest herself of a portion of her clothing, and then take what she evidently intended to be the leap of death. The men, however, ran to her rescue and succeeded in hauling her ashore just in time to save her life. After being with great difficulty resuscitated, she was taken to the residence of her son, on Sixth street, near the market-house, and placed under the care of a physician. It seems that during a recent trip from Lonisville, on one of the mail line steamers, she was robbed of all her little store of money, and that the loss has so preyed upon her mind that she resolved to end her troubles by death.

Great Hail-storm in Delaware.

"We have just been informed," says the Milford *Mutual Friend* of last Saturday, "by a gentleman from Sussex, that one of the most singular and violent hail-storms ever witnessed passed over a section of Frankford on Wednesday last, commencing about 12 o'clock, and lasting three hours. The thunder and lightning were terrific, the rain fell in torrents, and hailstones as large as hen eggs descended in showers with terrific force. The citizens were considerably excited and alarmed at the fierceness of the elements and the unusual accompaniments of the storm, and the contrabands at work in the swamps were dumbfounded with terror when the big hail-stones began to rattle about their ears. The fruit trees and growing crops sustained great damage from the wind and hail. Just think of it, a hail-storm with the thermometer at 100 degrees!"

Six Years' Railroad Accidents.

In the years of 1862–67 1268 persons were killed upon the railways of the United Kingdom, and 4426 persons were injured. Among them were 112 passengers killed and 3807 injured without any fault of their own, and 97 passengers killed and 29 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution, or at least attributed to this cause by the railway companies. In those six years the railway companies paid £1,460,568 as compensation for personal injuries done upon the railroads.

Of the passengers killed in 1869, 12 lost their lives by collisions of trains, 4 by part of the train getting off the rails, 1 (a child) was killed by the carriage door on the off side giving way when she was leaning against it, 12 by alighting from or attempting to enter a train in motion, 1 (a child) by falling out of a train in motion owing to want of care on the part of his parents, 6 by incautiously crossing the line at a station, 2 run over at stations through their own want of caution, and 1 was killed by "incautiously looking out of a window when near a station, his head coming in contact with a bridge only 13½ inches from the window."

A Runaway Steamboat.

An incident both ludicrous and alarming, says last evening's Wilmington *Commercial*, occurred in the Christiana, near Market street bridge, yesterday. The little harbor tug-boat Martha was lying at Warner & Co.'s wharf, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when one of the steamers of the Electric Line, just arrived from New York, whistled sharply for the tug to clear her berth. On the tug were the engineer, Captain Downing, her commander, and Francis Barry, Esq., one of her owners. The latter grasped the helm, and the engineer started the boat, but the tide running strongly she drifted against one of the piers of the bridge, careened over, and threatened to capsize, whereupon the engineer jumped or fell overboard, supposing the boat about to sink. Captain Downing and Mr. Barry being within easy reach of the pier, stepped ashore, when the boat, to the surprise of all, suddenly righted and started ahead, making a bee-line for the wharf of the Eliza Hancox, across the river, after which she turned down along the wharf, and making in between the sloop and the wharf, was captured, and her machinery stopped. The whole affair occupied less time than it requires to describe it, but for a moment, while the little tug was cruising about without a crew, she created a decided consternation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

There is very little business in this court to-day.

Henry Kelly owned up to the theft of a barrel of beans worth about $2, belonging to Stephen Cox.

Elizabeth Brady was convicted of the larceny of a small quantity of clothing.

A trifling assault and battery case was next taken up, and consumed the rest of the morning session.

Weather Reports.

JULY 7, 9 A. M.	*Wind.*	*Weather.*	*Ther.*
Plaister Cove	N. N. W.	hazy.	74
Halifax	E.	clear.	70
New York	S. E.	misty.	75
Philadelphia	S. E.	cloudy.	78
Wilmington, Del.	S. E.	foggy.	80
Washington	S. E.	cloudy.	80
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	do.	72
Richmond	S.	do.	82
Charleston	S.	clear.	84
Savannah	S.	do.	83
Augusta, Ga.	E.	cloudy.	82
Oswego	S. W.	do.	78
Buffalo	S. W.	clear.	81
Pittsburg	S.	do	80
Chicago	N. E.	cloudy.	80
Louisville	N. W.	raining.	81
Mobile	S. W.	clear.	86
New Orleans	W.	do.	84
Key West	S. W.	do.	84
Havana	S. W.	do.	83

—All the fillibusters of the second Upton expedition to Cuba have been captured, and are in jail in Holguin.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Honors to Commander Selfridge.

Letter of Secretary Robeson.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Robeson Congratulates Commander Selfridge.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following letter has been addressed by Secretary Robeson to Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, congratulating him relative to his recent expedition:—

SIR:—I congratulate you on your return from the preliminary survey of the Isthmus of Darien.

I take this opportunity to state to you how much gratified I feel at the efficient and energetic manner in which you and your officers and men and the civilians who were associated with you, have carried out the wishes and instructions of the department.

I beg leave to say to you that you have fully met my expectations in the amount of work performed, and although you have not been able as yet to find a practicable route for a ship canal, you have gained a large amount of very valuable information which will be useful to science, give the world geographical knowledge hitherto unknown, and settled all doubts regarding a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at those points already surveyed.

I desire that you will express to all those under your command my appreciation of their zeal and enterprise under very trying circumstances.

I remain, very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

The European Fleet.

Rear Admiral Gleason's orders for taking command of the European fleet have been so far modified that he is to proceed to Southampton, England, and assume command, after which Admiral Radford will return to New York in the Franklin.

The President at the Capital.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The President returned to Washington in the early morning train, and is to-day engaged in attending to official duties. Several Senators and Representatives have called on him during the day, and a number of the members of the Cabinet have had interviews.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Numerously signed petitions against the continuance of the income tax were presented by Mr. Cameron, and memorials from California against the oppressive features of the income law by Mr. Casserly. Laid on the table.

Mr. Trumbull, in response to various petitions for an amendment to the Constitution allowing women to vote, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from their consideration. So ordered.

Mr. Morrill (Me.), from the conference committee, on the bill relating to the navy pension fund, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to regulate rank in the navy of the United States and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, making provision for the extra clerical force required by the passage of the Banking and Currency act.

Mr. Fenton addressed the Senate upon the subject of our commercial relations with the Spanish-American countries of this continent, and said that our political relations with those countries were intimate and friendly, but our commercial relations he thought had been too much neglected. He believed that our commerce with them was capable of a very large and valuable increase. Our total foreign commerce, imports and exports, for the year ending June 30, 1869, was $876,000,000. Of that amount $246,000,000 was with this continent and adjacent islands, but of this only $75,000,000 was with the countries known as the Spanish-American States and Brazil.

Mr. Fenton proceeded:—Yet these States—I refer to Mexico, Central America, Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil—have a population of over thirty millions, and occupy a territory extending over an area of more than seven million square miles. From the last annual report on the commerce and navigation of the United States, I learn that the total of our commerce, imports and exports with the countries I have named, for the year ending June 30, 1869, was $75,601,984.

This is an average of but two dollars and a half *per capita* upon the population of those countries; our commerce with the island of Cuba, having a population not exceeding one million and a half, was $77,902,116, an average of over fifty dollars a person. The great increase of which our commerce with the Spanish-American States is capable is more clearly seen from the magnitude which our trade with the island of Cuba alone has reached.

I do not propose, Mr. President, to enlarge upon this subject. Now, to enter upon the theme of what an extensive and rich commerce these tropical and privileged regions might furnish to us, with proper care for its development, and how large a proportion of their present valuable trade passes by our doors to Europe, but I do wish to impress upon the Senate the fact that, with the Spanish American States on this continent our political friends and allies, with a population of over thirty millions, our commercial intercourse at the present day, when we should be looking abroad for new markets for the products of our soil and of our industry, has only reached the sum of $75,000,000, or $2·50 per capita upon their population, against a commercial development already happily achieved with a people of similar character, a little nearer at hand, of over $50. It must seem to others, as it does to me, that this subject merits grave attention, as it is one of great importance to our commercial and industrial interests.

Mr. Penton then submitted the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States is requested to institute an inquiry, by such means as in his judgment shall be deemed proper, into the present condition of the commercial relations between the United States and the Spanish American States on this continent, and between those countries and other nations, and to communicate to the Senate full and complete statements regarding the same, together with such recommendations as he may think necessary to promote the development and increase of our commerce with those regions, and to secure to the United States that proportionate share of the trade of the continent to which their close relations of geographical contiguity and political friendship with all the States of America justly entitle them.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 7—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾. American securities flat. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¼; of 1865, old, 90; and of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87⅞. Railways flat; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 27⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 10d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Flour dull. Corn, 30s. 3d.

LONDON, July 7—11·30 A. M.—Sugar firm; Linseed Oil firm; Turpentine firm; Hops quiet.

BREMEN, July 6.—Petroleum opened heavy at 6f. 23c., and closed firmer but unchanged.

HAMBURG, July 6.—Petroleum opened firm and closed quiet at 13f. 14c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 7—1·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s, 1862, 90¼; 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18½.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—1·30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Cheese dull at 64s. 6d.

FROM THE WEST.

The Ohio Horse Fair.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—The horse fair opened very favorably at Dayton, Ohio, yesterday. In a trot Bay Jim carried off the palm in three straight heats; last heat 2·41. Balls Wright took the second premium in coach horses. Balls bays took the first premium, Grass team the second.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, July 7, 1870.

There is no perceptible change in the rates for money to-day, nor any material reduction in the supply, but there is a more careful discrimination as to time. The banks are not free lenders at existing rates of discount on paper having more than sixty days to run, but on call or thirty days paper money is freely advanced at 4 and 6 per cent. respectively. The absence of large numbers of our citizens from the city restricts the business demand for loans within very narrow limits.

The Gold market is rather quiet, with the sales up to noon ranging from 111⅜@111⅝, opening at the former and closing at noon at 111¾.

Government bonds are steady, but the transactions in this market are small. Prices continue at last night's quotations, with the exception of the currency 6s, which show a fractional advance.

The Stock market to-day is fairly active, and prices show only trifling variation. City loans continue firm, with sales of the old sixes at 100¼, and of the new do. at 101⅛, an advance.

Reading Railroad was inactive but steady at 53·44@53½. Pennsylvania sold on a small scale at 58; Camden and Amboy at 119½; Lehigh Valley at 57⅝; and Minehill at 50, ex. div. Oil Creek and Allegheny is again in demand, with free sales at 47⅜@47¾.

In Canal shares the only sales were in Lehigh at 34½@34⅝ and Delaware Division at 47.

In Bank shares there was more doing. Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123; Philadelphia at 161; Manufacturers' at 30½; and Mechanics' at 31½. The balance of the list was quiet. Small sale of Hestonville Passenger Railway at 14⅝.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, N..Is.	101⅛	$1000 Phil & Erie....	92
$2000 do.....s5.	101⅛	3 sh Far & M Bk.	123
$13200 do....,b10.	101⅛	17 do.	122¾
$100 do.....c.	101⅛	5 sh Phila Bk..Is.	161
$9000 do Old..Is.	100¾	100 sh Penna R....	58
$1000 Pa R Con m bs		17 do.....Is.	58
Cp..2ds....	95⅛	9 do.	58
$1000 N Penna 6s c.	93½	135 sh C& Am R..Is.	119¼
$4000 Leh V R n bds		10 sh Leh V R....	55½
Cp..	96	100 sh Hestonville..	14⅜
$8000 Phila & Erie..		100 sh O C & A R....	47¾
b10..	89¾	100 do.....b60.	47⅝
$1000 do.....	89¾	16 do.....	47¾
$2000 do.....b5.	90	100 do.....2d.	47⅝
$2000 Steub & Ind R 6s, ser Feb & A.b5	75	100 sh Del Div.....	61
		100 sh Leh Nav..s60.	34¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; do., 1862, 111¾@112; do. 1864, 111¼@111⅞; do. 1865, 111¼@112; do. 1865, new, 110¾@111; do. 1867, do. 110⅞@111¼; do. 1868, do., 110⅞@111¼; 10-40s, 108⅝@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114@114¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111¼@112; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & ALDNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¼	11·00 A. M.	111¾
10·03 "	112	11·06 "	111¾
10·08 "	111¾	11·20 "	111¾
10·10 "	112	11·30 "	111¾
10·25 "	112¼	12·00 M.	111¾
10·40 "	112	12·06 P. M.	112

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 7.—The Flour market continues dull, with no disposition on the part of the home consumers to purchase beyond their most pressing exigencies. The receipts and stocks are moderate, and prices, though quotably unchanged, favor buyers. The sales foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at $5·00@5·25; extras at $5·25@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being moderately active for prime lots, the offerings for which are light. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·45 for Pennsylvania; and $1·42@1·45 for Western red. Rye may be quoted at $1@1·02 for Western; and $1·08@1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair demand at former rates; sales of 10,000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at $1·08@1·10; Western do. at $1·06@1·07; and Western mixed at $1·03. Oats are more active, and 9000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 61@63½c, and 1000 bushels Western at 60c.

Bark is scarce and firm at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is dull and nominal at 97@99c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 7.—Arrived, steamship Western Metropolis, from Danish and German ports, with emigr

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

POLITICS IN MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The passive attitude in which the Democracy of Missouri stands on the eve of an interesting and possibly important State canvass is a spectacle which, one would think, ought to cause some serious reflection in the minds of their opponents. If one of two combatants, long engaged in strife, were suddenly to drop his weapon and stand still, unarmed and defenseless, to receive the blows of his antagonist, that antagonist would first be surprised, and, next, if he were a brave and generous foe, would want to know the reason of such strange conduct. If told that his passive adversary refused to fight longer with one arm manacled, he would not be able to repress a feeling of shame at the reflection that he had bound his antagonist's arm, before challenging him to combat.

No such honorable feeling finds a place in the bosom of the dominant party in this State. It affects to believe that the unusual attitude of the Democracy is a party trick, the object of which is to divide the radicals into two factions, that the Democracy may at the opportune moment either put forth its own ticket or throw its auxiliary sword into the scale and decide the contest in favor of that faction it can make the best terms with. To thwart this profound strategy, the *Democrat* tells its wrangling party that it must "indorse the amendment, and nominate such a ticket as to command the support of the whole party;" for, in that case, it solemnly declares, "with a Democratic ticket against us our success would be certain, and with no ticket against us, it would be equally certain."

This candid acknowledgment affords the true and only explanation of the passive attitude of the Democracy. We have the inspiration of absolute and foreknown certainty of victory, says the *Democrat*. If our opponents fight, "our success is certain: if they do not fight, it is equally (not more) certain."

This is a shameful truth. The registration law is a skilfully devised machine—a votometer, we may call it, devised by the party in power, to measure the result of elections in advance, with absolute certainty, and to make that result just what the ruling party may desire. The lessons of two elections held under it prove that the radicals can always defeat their opponents by forbidding them to vote. That law was framed to disfranchise the majority, and to perpetuate power in the hands of the minority. Were our opponents the majority they pretend to be, they would not need to disfranchise one-third the number of those who desire to vote against them, and they would scorn to impair the value of their expected victories by unneeded advantages over a minority whom they were able to defeat in a fair contest. But they knew themselves to be a minority of the qualified voters, and it is because they know this that they devised a cruel registry law to disfranchise fifty thousand of citizens whom the constitution itself does not disfranchise. There is not a single conspicuous member of the ruling party that does not esteem this despotic and indefensible enactment as the sheet-anchor of their minority domination. There is not a conspicuous member of that party from the "liberal" ex-Senator Brown to the illiberal Senator Drake or Governor McClurg, who does not approve its wholesale wrongs, and who does not demand the continuation of these wrongs as the necessary instrument of a radical victory in November next. However Mr. Brown and Governor McClurg may differ about re-enfranchising "rebels" after the next election, both are united on the absolute necessity of disenfranchising some 50,000 qualified voters who are not "rebels," at the next election; and it is because the radicals believed they could not elect either Mr. Brown or Governor McClurg, under a modified registry law, that they refused to modify it at the last session of the Legislature.

The Democracy, as we believe, intended no trick in abstaining from the nomination of the State ticket. They simply mean to protest against the cowardly despotism which decides beforehand that no such ticket shall be elected. There never was a time when the Democracy felt more confident of carrying a fair and square election in Missouri than now. They could beat their opponents, with 20,000 white men disfranchised under the constitution; they could beat them with 15,000 new colored votes added to their opponents' strength; they could beat either B. Gratz Brown or Governor McClurg, on an aggregate vote, by a decisive majority, and carry three-fifths of the counties in detail. But no such fair election was held in 1866, nor in 1868, and none will be allowed in 1870; and the Democracy have no desire to put on harness for a fight which thirty-three registry superintendents have already decided against them.

MR. BEECHER'S BENDER.

From the N. Y. World.

We are sure that no person who was at the pains of perusing Mr. Beecher's lively contribution to the Grant-Bowen entertainment of Independence Day at Woodstock can possibly doubt the power of the solar ray to addle the best-balanced wits. It is said of the Duke of Wellington that he was a fearfully stupid youth until he went out to India under his brother, Lord Wellington. There the fierce torrid heat, the "sunbeams like swords," smote upon his thick skull and roused the vegetating brain within to blossom and bear fruit. Out of the cabbage came forth laurels. Precisely the converse seems to have been true of the great Plymouth exhorter. Mr. Beecher in the cold shade of Brooklyn is a well-known marvel of all men for the sobriety of his reasoning, the decorum of his style, the coherence of his speech, the delicate and refined beauty of his imagery. Mr. Beecher at Woodstock "took on" in a way to make all subsequent fireworks superfluous. Metaphorically speaking, he jumped upon the platform with his sleeves rolled up, struck an attitude worthy of Heenan confronting Sayers, and invited the 'tarnal universe to come on and get walloped.

Our readers must excuse us if we fashion our speech to the tenor of that we deal with. But really no man in "store clothes" and "a biled shirt" could do justice to the divine "bender" of the gifted orator who occupies our admiring attention. One must write of him, so to speak, in red flannel, and with boots outside of one's pantaloons. "What do I care," shouted the exhilarated minister of the highest-priced pews in America, "what our fathers suffered before they licked Great Britain? The only good of the Declaration of Independence," he went on, [illegible] "is to hear it read by a good voice." Perhaps he might have been willing to admit that it would be better sung in chorus to the tune of "Shoo Fly," if his friend General Butler had caught the spirit of the occasion sufficiently to deacon out the "self-evident truths" upon that lively air. Possibly, however, Butler might not have been in voice. Swearing on the floor of the House of Representatives at Farnsworth may have roughened that dulcet baritone for the time.

As to the late civil war, Beecher thought no more of that than of the Declaration of Independence, or squaring the circle, or "any other man."

"Drat your civil war," he exclaimed in substance, "it wasn't much of a shower after all. Measure it as much as you please, make the diameter coequal with that of the earth's, then double it, and it was the least part of all that was done in that great four years that elapsed; for while we wers fighting this country was enabled to unfold an example, and to make a demonstration of Government which it never made before, and could not have made except under some such pressure as that."

How the "demonstration" aforesaid was made, our rollicking clergyman next went on to illustrate *a la* Dibdin, with a "yo-heave ho," and that general air of hitching up one's waistband, shooting out one's quid of tobacco, blaspheming one's eyes, and generally ramming the jib-boom slap-dash through the binnacle, which is characteristic of the true tar on the boards of the Bowery. "Any yacht will stand weather when it is moored in New York harbor; put it out to sea, where the tornado catches it, and then she is brought to her moorings, and she shows you how she is made and what stuff she is made of."

We should rather think so! Stand by with the moorings when the wind chops through the windlass, my hearties, and don't give up the ship! Nautically, too, did Beecher illustrate the dealings of the Almighty with this people. "The Government was saved," quoth he, "and the great line of longitude that God put around the North and the South to hold them together was not snapped." From which it may be inferred, we suppose, that hereafter these United States will do for the destinies and the divinities and things supernal generally to tie to."

Because, as our excursive and extraordinary preacher went on in like manner to show, it was "all serene" with our army. As thus, lucidly: "The snow that melts on the hillsides fails not to leave a freshet; nor is it possible for the storm which bursts over the mountain not to upturn banks and undermine some trees; but yox are witnesses that in the disbandment of this army, in no city or county or town in these States was any complaint made that any one suffered by the incursion or by the misconduct of our soldiers." Which naturally brings us back to Great Britain. Beecher, you see, doesn't care about the "licking" that outrageous power got from our fathers. But he rather "spiles for a fight" with her herself, because she was "disturbed at our magnitude, and wanted to see us cut in two;" and he has a mind to punch the head of France, who "held the babe (that is, these United States) in one hand while England raised the sword to sever its head from its body;" and punched the head of France would no doubt have been but for the winking and blinking of some lewd fellow in the mob, who suddenly "pulled up" the Brooklyn Pegasus after this wise:—"I see a man carping there—(pointing to a man in the crowd)—and it puts me in peril. I will shut up. If I linger any longer I shall give the untruth to what I said in the beginning about General Butler, and I know already by advance that he is getting impatient at this long speech of mine; and therefore, proud as I am to be associated with General Butler on this platform, and joyful as I should be to stand on that platform he one day expects to reach—(laughter)—I do not think it is fair for me, as I have got a profession already, and have got along pretty well in life, to stand in his way. I want to have a fair hearing and a good chance, and I will stop now, although the most eloquent part of my speech was that which was yet to come."

Will some one kindly discover that "carping" man and duck him in the Connecticut river? For assuredly nothing but the very improbable recombination of the Presidential presence with an extraordinary altitude of the mercury can ever put the locomotive intellect of the Apostle to the Pilgrims again upon this miraculous track. Meanwhile, let Superintendent Jourdan take a note of these circumstances. For if this be the effect of extreme heat in Connecticut upon so grave and important a personage as the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, of what avail will it be to keep the liquor-shops of New York closed during the heated term against the savage hordes of the metropolis?

THE SPANISH THRONE QUESTION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our Spanish news of yesterday was more than usually interesting. It was rumored that Prim had offered the vacant throne to a Prussian prince, of the Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen line. The name of the prince is Leopold. He is a descendant of Murat, the brother-in-law of the First Napoleon, the brilliant cavalry officer and afterwards the unfortunate King of Naples. His father is the chief of the house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. His mother, who was known as the Viscountess de Beauharnais, was an adopted daughter of the first Napoleon. The Prince Leopold is a Catholic and was born in 1835. A later cable despatch states that the excitement was great in Madrid, the people denouncing the Government and declaring that no descendant of Murat would ever wear the Spanish crown. It is added that the Government had officially denied having made any but confidential overtures to a foreign prince, whose name it was not yet proper to divulge. It would seem that at one time the excitement was almost as great in Paris as in Madrid.

This news, it seems to us, is valuable only in so far as it affects the very peculiar difficulties which lie in the way of a satisfactory settlement of this Spanish throne question. We do not doubt that overtures have been made to the Prussian prince. But we do not believe they were made with any sincerity of purpose. It is manifest at a glance that in getting up this cry about a Hohenzollern it was the object of Prim and the Spanish Government to frighten the Spanish people into a good feeling towards the Prince of the Asturias. It would not be difficult to show good reason why such an arrangement is simply impossible. A Prussian prince on the throne of Spain would by one stroke overturn all the schemes and plans of Napoleon, while it would prove for Prussia a grander victory by far than Sadowa. It would proclaim to all the world that Bismarck, having made himself master of Germany, had taken the Latin races in hand, and that he had made a bold but most successful commencement. No one knows so well as Prim that so long as Napoleon is in the field— nay, that so long as the French people are what they are, a Hohenzollern on the Spanish throne is simply an impossibility. But Prim has his reasons for this dodge, and if his own purposes are seconded by it the Hohenzollern bugaboo will not have been raised in vain.

To our minds it is perfectly clear that the Spanish throne question is settled. That it is settled few can doubt who have been watchful of the progress of events in Spain. So long as Queen Isabella refused to abdicate some importance was to be attached to the various candidates. Since her resignation the question as to who is to be the next occupant of the Spanish throne is settled. There is or ought to be no doubt about it. It is clear to our mind that the Queen's abdication was sanctioned and encouraged, if not advised, by Napoleon. It is also clear to our mind that the Queen did not abdicate without good and satisfactory reasons. In sacrificing herself she could have no sufficient reason but one. She might have remained Queen of Spain till her dying day; and no doubt she would, had she not been assured that by abandoning her own rights she improved the chances of her son. It is to be remembered, too, that the abdication, which took place in the presence of men who are in the confidence of the Emperor Napoleon, was in favor of the Prince of the Asturias. Napoleon is not the man to betray a woman in distress. Besides, it ought to be remembered that his consent is absolutely essential to the appointment of any successor to Queen Isabella. He cannot accept Montpensier, for by so doing he would strengthen the cause of the Orleanists, and that is the reason why Montpensier has not long since been proclaimed king. He cannot accept Don Carlos; for that would be to go back upon principles which made him what he is. He cannot have either an Austrian or a Prussian prince on the Spanish throne; for that would strengthen his natural enemies and the hereditary rivals of France. He will not sanction the election of an Italian prince for the simple reason that he has done quite enough for Italy already. He is indifferent to the union of the Peninsula, because he sees that union at present is impossible. But the Prince of the Asturias is a young man who has a right to his mother's throne, who ought not to be held guilty of his mother's faults, who is likely to remember his benefactor, and who would be free from foreign and dynastic entanglements; and therefore Napoleon sees in him a means of strengthening his own position and of making more secure the position of his son. Of course we ought not to ignore the Spanish people and their rights. Nor do we. It is our conviction that Spain would hail the proclamation of the Prince as the best of tidings, and would welcome him back to the palace of his ancestors as the English people welcomed back Charles the Second. It has always been our opinion that if Prim did not succeed in playing the part of Cromwell he would, at least, attempt the *role* of Monk. Events seem to justify our opinion. As Spain is manifestly not yet ripe for a republican form of government, a restoration of the monarchy in the person of the Prince of the Asturias seems of all things the most desirable as well as of all things the most likely.

TARANTULA-BITTEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

What is the matter with British wives and mothers?

There is a certain spider in the East the bite of which not only kills the victim, but makes him ridiculous in his last moments by causing him to gyrate and dance as furiously as a whirling dervish. Can it be possible that this diabolical insect has made its way into England? The late inexplicable behavior of our female cousins over the water has quickened our charity to suggest some rational excuse for them. We would accept the spider gladly. The case is this:—For centuries the British woman has contentedly dwelt in decencies; in fact, what with her solid shoulders, red cheeks, thick-soled shoes, her immaculate virtue and housekeeping, her church and king, she was decency itself; her American sister quailed before her, guiltily conscious of thin bones and aching back, of a daily mushroom crop of ideas, and a head perpetually suffering from a mild form of cerebral congestion. From the days of Chaucer to Dickens, the English girl had but one type set before her to imitate—a low-voiced woman, chaste, devout, discreet, whose husband was her lord, her king, her governor, whose home was the kingdom where she reigned a queen, and to which she offered all that her Maker had given her of gift or grace. Forever

"Unfledged,
She never wings from view o' the nest, and knows not
What air's from home."

This type of woman is obsolete everywhere now, of course: posted as maudlin and silly long ago. We laugh with the rest at it. Yet "when Christian remembered the messengers that led him so far on his way to the heavenly city, the water stood in his eyes."

About ten or twelve years ago, the British woman found herself frequently in need of bread and butter: a demand became urgent for new work and careers. Now, judging from all human analogy, one would suppose that into these new careers she would have gone as driven by hard necessity, carrying her old self unimpaired as far as possible, clinging desperately to the chastity, the modesty, the sweet and tender graces that gave her individuality. Viola, ruffling it for sore necessity in hose and doublet, yet swore by nothing but her youth and innocence. On the contrary, the question of work is suddenly dropped out of sight. Into the field of politics, law, religion, the British maids and matrons rushed, quarrelling, struggling, greedy, more like a troop of wild Bacchantes than reasonable human beings. There is not a vexed and foul subject which men have toiled over for generations, which they have not dragged to light and set about the straitghening with the brains and fingers so long devoted solely to crochet and tattling. Men follow breathless, crying, "All right," as the fair invaders mount rostrum and pulpit, or seize ballot and pill-box. But at one point men stand appalled: Why need women throw away their personal modesty? Why drag off every rag and vestige of decency as well as their abhorred shackles? Men have been physicians, and have made laws, and yet preserved the seemly outward decorum necessary to public welfare; but how is it with their wives? The fashionable women imitate the *demi-monde*, and the reformers, with Spartan heroism, deny themselves inflexibly a single blush. In Edinburgh the female medical students, smiling, unwinking, and complacent, persisted in attending mixed clinics until the professors protested against them in the name of decency, and procured the division of the classes, which a word from the women would have accomplished at first. Next the fair creatures seized upon the act for the prevention of contagious diseases, a subject unfit for the handling of any but the wisest and most sincere of legislators, so great was its social import, and so foul and prurient were the ideas to which it gave rise. For the last six months women have fought to take it out of the hands of Parliament. Not only matrons, but young girls, have lectured and written about it, have run hither and thither over the country chattering and petitioning on a matter which they could have no part in deciding, and should have blushed to name. We do not hear that the other great social problems before the nation were honored by a word from them. The Hindoos begared by England, the protesting millions of China thrust by her to a drunken death, her own paupers crying within her gates for escape from the country that is stifling and starving them like a Black Hole of Calcutta, win no attention from these delicate virgins and wives, busy with gossiping over a foul disease and its foul remedy. When the bill came before Parliament, so great was the disgust felt at their immodesty, that for the first time in a decade the galleries were cleared, and the crowds of itching-eared women turned into the street.

Every mail brings us fresh news of this social can-can to which the young and old daughters of John Bull have abandoned themselves. Even the young girls, wont to amuse themselves with croquet in their own lawn, have rushed before the public *pele-mele*, mallets and betting-books in hand, pledging themselves to go in and win at a grand tournament, which, we are told, is attended by thousands. Have the gods made mad the old domestic woman, in order to destroy her altogether? Is there no hope? We beseech our English sisters to turn their eyes on this side of the water, and take example by our reformers. Here, too, work is needed for women; it is a matter of life and death to them. Observe how closely the leaders among them confine themselves to that main issue; with what modest dignity they appear in public; how they ignore personal notoriety; how weighty are their arguments; how temperate, gracious, and just their words. It is only Englishwomen who are performing unseemly can-cans before the astounded public: the Tarantula has never reached these shores.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR COLLEGES.

From the N. Y. Sun.

At the commencement of Columbia College in this city last week, the degree of Engineer of Mines was conferred upon eight graduates of the School of Mines connected with that institution. The standard of scholarship at this school is not surpassed, and probably not equalled, by that at any other professional school in the country; hence the diploma, being difficult to obtain, is proportionately valued, and is in reality worth something as an evidence of professional attainment. The successful establishment of this, the first institution of its kind in the United States, and the maintenance of so high a character of scholarship, are interesting facts in themselves, and furnish suggestive commentaries on the administration of many of our colleges and professional schools.

The School of Mines, by the employment of the best professors and instructors, by procuring the best aids of instruction in its museum and cabinets, and by the expenditure of no small sums of money for these and other purposes, has placed itself at the head of the mining schools in the country. The number of students in attendance during the past year has been about eighty. The course of study and the degree of excellence demanded in it are such that only good engineers can graduate; in fact, the difficulties of graduation are such that a large proportion of those who enter the school never complete the course. There can scarcely be better evidence than this of the thoroughness and extent of the knowledge required of the students who obtain the diploma.

Now there are hundreds of small colleges throughout the country which in wealth, popularity, attendance, and extent of influence can never equal Harvard, Yale, and perhaps the half-dozen other institutions which are destined to grow up into great universities and centres of literature and learning. These smaller colleges, by adhering to a standard of scholarship somewhat inferior to that of their greater sisters, and lacking for the most part that academic influence which makes itself so much felt at Cambridge and New Haven, creep along in their existence without doing half the good within their power. Let them raise the standard of required scholastic attainment until it shall be proportionately as high as that at the School of Mines, or even higher. The number of students may thus be for a time diminished, but not permanently; and endowed institutions will not suffer much from such a cause. What is lost in attendance will be made up in scholarship and the reputation which the college will gain for it. At the great English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the smaller colleges sustain themselves against their greater rivals by such a method as we have suggested; and it is surprising how many of the university honors are annually carried off by the men of the smaller colleges.

We are fully convinced that the colleges throughout the land could take no other step so advantageous to the cause of higher education as for each and every one of them to adopt a standard of scholarship as high, a course of study as difficult, and requirements for admission as extensive as those at Harvard or Yale. The diplomas which they annually bestow would then be as honorable to the recipients as were those bestowed by the School of Mines last week.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Times.

A writer in the *Opinion Nationale* gives an interesting account of an election of a Councillor General at which he had assisted, in one of the rural cantons of France. When it is remembered that two-thirds of the entire number of French voters belong to the peasantry, and that the future history of the Second Empire, and through it of Europe generally, must depend upon the mode in which they exercise the prerogatives of citizenship, it will be perceived that the subject possesses considerable importance. The want of education among the adults was the first characteristic that struck the Parisian visitor. Very few of them knew their alphabet, and in spite of many attempts at evening classes, there seemed to be little prospect of an increase of intelligence. He also remarked that the parceling out of large estates had benefited chiefly the tradespeople of neighboring towns, and various classes of professional men. *Metayage*—that is, a sort of co-operative compact between proprietor and cultivator—was the prevailing character of the interest of the peasant in the soil. From this it resulted, that the laborers were under a direct dependence on the land-owners. The control of the elections had slipped from the grasp of the imperial officials, only to be taken up by the local aristocracy. There appeared to be some danger that the eminently democratic principle of universal suffrage would degenerate into a species of political feudalism.

On the occasion of the election in question the really democratic candidate, qualified by long residence and continuous public services, for a seat in the Council-General, was left practically out of the contest by the candidature of two young members of two of the richest families in the neighborhood. A very amusing account is given of the devices resorted to by the rival patricians to secure the votes of the rural democracy. Secrecy of voting and publicity of canvassing seem to have been alike disregarded under such auspices, as the local authorities did not dare to enforce the law in the presence of wealth and nobility. The consequence was, that the election was throughout a mere exercise of personal influence, that candidate getting most votes who could single out the greatest number of electors afraid to disregard his wishes.

Discouraging as was the result, it did not shake the faith of the observer in universal suffrage. The principle needed no restraint—only the mode of the exercise required to be modified. The emancipation of the peasant from territorial influence would necessarily be a slow one, but from the operation of equal laws and individual industry some aid might be expected towards such a result. The true solution of the difficulty lay, however, in the educational elevation of the peasantry. This would tend at once to the improvement of their industrial condition, and to the acquisition of proper views relating to the exercise of the first duty of citizenship.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S. Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	John B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 20, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 20 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1'50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
6 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870:
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 29 1m Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 15

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 265

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelph
ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWAR Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
12 81 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 9, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 9.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.
JULY, 1870.
Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Iman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$38
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$32
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULE, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting, at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 9th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWare and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadel

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The New Orleans firemen left this city for New York last evening, starting from the depot in West Philadelphia. They were accompanied to the train by a large number of Philadelphia firemen.

—At about 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the bottling establishment of T. H. Lutkenhaus, Nos. 1233 and 1235 Warnock street. The building, which was an old wooden affair of but little value, was entirely destroyed, but the stock was mainly saved. The loss is about $800; insured for $1900 in the Royal of Liverpool.

—Before Alderman Smith, yesterday afternoon, Patrick Douglas was charged by Ida Douglas and Thomas Douglas with committing an assault and battery upon them at No. 110 Gatzmer street. Patrick used both a blackjack and a knife on Thomas, and on the lady he used a club and choked her. He was held in $1200 bail to answer.

—James Peters, a commission merchant, doing business at Spruce street and Delaware avenue, had a hearing yesterday afternoon before Recorder Givin, on the oath of James Benezett, residing at Mullica Hill, New Jersey, charged with embezzlement as consignee or factor. The evidence was that a year ago Benezett consigned four hundred baskets to Peters for sale, since which he had received no returns. Peters was held in $800 bail to answer.

—The semi-annual meeting of the alumni of the Central High School was held last night in the Central High School building, Mr. E. H. D. Fraley presiding, and Thomas V. Williams acting as Secretary. The committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the propriety of substituting an annual reunion for the annual address, reported through their chairman, A. Eugene Smith, in favor of the project. The report was adopted, and the committee was continued with power to act.

Twenty-one additional members, comprising the four-year graduates, were elected.

Messrs. Henry R. Edmunds and C. C. Taylor were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. Frederick F. Christine, Treasurer, and Thomas V. Williams, Secretary.

—The Board of Aldermen met in the Common Council Chamber at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, President Alderman Beitler in the chair.

After the calling of the roll Alderman Carpenter, on behalf of the committee to prepare a plan for the conduct of the election officers, reported that under the new law the election will have to be conducted as formerly, and suggested that the following resolution be adopted:—

That when the board meet for the election of canvassers that daily sessions be held, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M., and adjourning not later than 6 o'clock, until the nominations for the wards be complete. The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

A motion was then adopted that the board meet the first Monday in August to elect canvassers, commencing with First division, First ward. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111¾.

—A delegation of Sioux chiefs is in Washington.

—New York is threatened with a water famine.

—Colonel Akerman will enter upon the office of Attorney-General to-morrow.

—Mr. Anderson, an aged merchant of Pittsylvania county, Va., was murdered in his store on Tuesday night.

—The investigation into the charges against General Howard has closed. The majority report will be exculpatory of the General.

—The heirs of the inventor of the cast-iron plough are to reap the benefit of their sire's ingenuity by means of a Congressional appropriation.

—More gloomy news is to hand from the West. All the Northern Cheyennes and the Arrapahoes, hitherto peaceable, have announced their intention of going on the war path. A war camp of Utes was recently found a hundred miles south of Rawlins, and Red Cloud is thought to be preparing for hostilities.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. An evening session was held, but nothing of general interest was transacted.

In the House a bill was passed allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the pay of customs inspectors. The motion to reconsider the vote in the Louisiana case of Darrell vs. Bailey, giving Darrell the seat, was tabled, and Darrell was sworn in. A conference report on the Pension bill was agreed to. Pending consideration of the case of Patrick Woods, the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—No proclamation of the infallibility dogma will be issued before July 10.

—A session of the Spanish Cortes will be convoked by the Ministry for July 20.

—Our squadron is to have a fine reception from the Belgians when it arrives in the Scheldt.

—A Paris journal is so indignant over the Hohenzollern affair that it calls for war against Prussia.

AN ILL-SPENT LIFE.

The Belgian papers record the trial of an Englishman at Brussels for swindling. The prisoner, a venerable-looking old man with white hair, arrived some time since at the Hoel de l'Europe, accompanied by a young woman, who he said was his wife. He gave the name of Richard Conway Seymour, and, after staying at the hotel for some time, attempted to leave the city without paying any of the bills he had incurred. The *Etoile Belge* states that the prisoner, under the name of Horace Belmore, was condemned to hard labor for life by the Assize Court of the Seine in 1828; under the name of Amyas Deane he was sentenced at Brussels to ten years' hard labor; and in the name of Williams he had been sentenced by the Assize Court of the Pas de Calais to five years' hard labor. It appears that he was pardoned in 1848, and in 1851 or 1852 he was arrested at Calais when about to embark for England, and under the name of Cavendish he was condemned to fifteen years' hard labor. While in prison he declared that he was the rightful Duke of Devonshire, and having succeeded in corrupting one of the prison officers' made his escape, disguised as a woman. He was, however, recaptured at Havre and sent to the *bagne*, where he fulfilled his sentence. In 1867 he was charged at Lambeth Police Court with having committed bigamy, and underwent a term of imprisonment. At other times he has been convicted at Calais, Boulogne, Havre and Nantes, under the various names of Seymor, Ponsonby, Duke of Devonshire, Bentink, and other aristocratic appellations. Himarriages were frequent, and it is certain that three, at least, of his assumed wives are still living. The Brussels court upon this last occasion convicted the prisoner of swindling and passing by a false name, and sentened him to twelve months' imprisonment.

RUSSIAN PEASANTS.—Throughout the whole of Great Russia the dwellings of the peasantry are still mere log-huts, frequently without chimneys, and uniformly containing only one room, which is the common dormitory. The rigor of the climate renders these habitations miserable in the extreme. Swarming with vermin, where not filled with smoke, and without ventilation, the hut is generally in winter the refuge of the sow and her farrows, of the lamb and the weakly sheep, as well as of men, women, and children. It contains no furniture beyond a deal table and a bench against each wall. Pillows, and sometimes felt, constitute the only bedding, the place of which is supplied by the sheepskin, that seldom leaves the peasant men and women of Russia. Their domestic utensils consist of a few pots of burned clay, or cast-iron, the "samovar," or tea-urn, being only found in the hut of a well-to-do peasant. An earthenware cup and saucer, or a glass tumbler, are among the articles which the peasant deposits in a small cupboard below the images of saints. There is no garden to this log hut. The heavily-worked peasant woman can scarcely find time to attend to the plot of flax which belongs to her individually, and on which the family depends for the more necessary articles of clothing. Any great material improvement of these peasant dwellings can only follow on education and enlightenment, for it is the tendency of the half-civilized peasant to expend his superfluous money on articles of personal adornment rather than on those of mere comfort, of which he has in reality no understanding. In villages on the Volga, where peasant families share the same roof with domestic fowls and animals, and burn wood laths instead of tallow candles or oil, the women attire themselves on holidays in crinolines, and silk damask dresses and jackets, while the men cover their unsightly sheepskins with good broadcloth.

BELGIAN MINERS.—The *Food Journal* gives some interesting statistics in reference to the food of the Belgian miners. According to the reports, which it takes as authentic, the Belgian miners eat two pounds of bread per day, about two ounces of butter, one ounce of coffee and chickory mixed; while for dinner they have in the evening a portion of vegetables mixed with potatoes, weighing at the most one and a half pounds. They have meat on Sundays and festivals, but during the week they drink neither beer nor other fermented liquors. Coffee is their only beverage. Yet these men are hardy and healthy. It is not the coffee which sustains them, for it constitutes but one-thirty-fifth of the nutritious properties of their aliment, though M. de Gasparin, in a paper read some years ago before the French Academy of Sciences, attempted to prove, from certain tables, that the waste in liquid excretion is less where coffee is drunk than at other times. The miners' coffee is not like the French *cafe au lait*, for it has but one-tenth part of milk in it; he drinks several pints in the day, and eats only bread and butter until the vegetable meal of the evening. The albuminous substance which enters into the rations of the Belgian miner is thus reduced from twenty-three grammes to fifteen grammes of azote. This is less nutritious even than the diet of the monks of La Trappe at Aiguebelle. Here is, therefore, proof that life and health can exist throughout a whole population with less nutritive substance than is generally considered necessary.

—The card published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall in the London papers relating to the completion of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" is as follows:—"We find that erroneous reports are in circulation respecting 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood,' the novel on which Mr. Dickens was at work when he died. It has been suggested that the tale is to be finished by other hands. We hope you will allow us to state in your columns that Mr. Dickens has left three numbers complete, in addition to those already published, this being one-half of the story as it was intended to be written. These numbers will be published, and the fragment will so remain. No other writer could be permitted by us to complete the work which Mr. Dickens has left."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 35	MOON SETS	0 34
SUN SETS	7 33	HIGH WATER	8 59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Batavia	Liverpool	New York	June 21
W'n Metropolis	Bremen	New York	June 22
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	June 25
Hermann	Havre	New York	June 25

FOR EUROPE.

New York	New York	Bremen	July 7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Europa	New York	Glasgow	July 9
Periere	New York	Havre	July 9
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Main	New York	Bremen	July 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 12
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Holland	New York	Liverpool	July 16
India	New York	Glasgow	July 16
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Bellona	New York	London	July 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	July 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	July 8
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 9
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	July 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Jas. Davis, Stowers, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Lizzie, Frambes, Boston, J. Rommell, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Dover, N. H., do.
Schr John Stoonp, Crawford, Boston, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark Deborah Pennell, Reed, from Portland, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Bark Linda, Fleming, 4 days from New York, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Br. brig Haidee, McDonald, 7 days from Black River, Ja., with logwood and rum to D. N. Wetzlar & Co. 23d ult., lat. 23 24, long. 83 25, spoke ship Mary Russell, from New Orleans for Amsterdam; 25th, lat. 24 28, long. 80 25, spoke brig John Sherwood, from Matanzas for Philadelphia.

Br. brig M. L. B., Estes, 21 days from Black River, Ja., with logwood and rum to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Br. schr Star, Johnson, 10 days from Nassau, N.P., with 4500 dozen pine apples to S. S. Scattergood & Co. 29th ult., lat. 30, long. 76, spoke American whaling bark Pacific, for New Bedford, with 700 bbls. sperm oil.

Schr Frank Jameson, Jameson, 4 days from Providence, with mdse. to G. Haslam & Co.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to G. Haslam & Co.

Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts, from Boston, with ice to order.

Schr Belmont, Gates, from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

BELOW.

Br. schr Rescue, Hatfield, from Havana.

AT CHESTER.

Brig Proteus, Hall, 13 days fm Matanzas, with molasses to Thos. Watson & Sons—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 6.—Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 6.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Great North, Borough, Mary Morrow, Jas. Hand, Alida, Minnie Repplier, J. O'Donnell, and Security, all with coal for New York.
Osprey, with coal, for Wilmington. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 7.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Lizzie and Helen, and Harry, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
C. B. Moore, with lumber, for Brooklyn.
Frank and Alice, with lumber, for New York.
Reading Fishery Co., with lumber to Huling & Son.
J. B. Woolverton, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
Catharine, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Francis and Alice, with lumber to order.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., July 6.—Went to sea, brig Savannah. At the Breakwater, barks Aberdeen and Sarah Dudman; brig B. F. Nash; and a brig and 12 schrs unknown.
Steamer Fah-Kee, from Bermuda.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Harvey, Lathrop, from Liverpool 24th May for Philadelphia, was spoken 3d inst. by a New York pilot boat.

Ship Enoch Talbot, Talbot, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 24th ult.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, cleared at New Orleans 1st inst. for Philadelphia via Havana, with 311 bales cotton, 469 bundles hides, 8 bales hides, 80 bales moss, 56 bags wool, 50 hhds. bone-black, and 207 pkgs. mdse. for Philadelphia. Passengers:—Miss Deives, William Deives, John Secni, Mrs. Sechi, Mrs. M. de Shea, Miss McLaughlin, John Ryan and family, Mrs. M. J. Stone, Mrs. E. A. Yorke, M. Turrde and others.

Steamer Moro Castle, from Havana, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, at New Orleans 4th inst. from New York.

Steamer Harry Wright, Follett, from New Orleans via Charleston for Philadelphia, put in below Wilmington, N. C., 1st inst. for a harbor.

N. G. steamer Allemania, Barends, cleared at New York 5th inst. for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

N. G. steamer Holsatia, Meier, from Hamburg June 22 via Havre 25th, with 582 passengers, at New York 5th inst.

Steamer Ariadne, Eldridge, from Galveston 25th ult. via Key West 30th, at New York 5th inst.

Steamer Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 5th inst.

Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.

Steamer Rising Star, Maury, cleared at New York yesterday for Aspinwall.

N. G. steamer Rhein, Meyer, from New York, at Southampton 5th inst., and proceeded for Bremen.

Br. steamer Pioneer, Shackford, at Havana 3d inst. from New York.

Steamer Bremen, Leist, from Bremen 22d ult. via Southampton, at New York yesterday.

Bark Henry P. Lord, Thompson, hence for Matanzas, was spoken 26th ult., lat. 26 18, long. 75 48.

Bark Arcturus, Zielke, from Antwerp, was below New York yesterday—has been reported bound to Philadelphia.

Bark Posiedon, Knudson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 24th ult.

Bark Josepha, Fredericks, for Philadelphia, cl'd at London 25th ult.

Br. bark John Williamson, Robertson, hence, at Trieste 20th ult.

N. G. bark Æolus, Berding, from Liverpool 26th May for Philadelphia, was spoken 8th ult., lat. 61, long. 20.

N. G. bark Theodosius Christian, Schwerdtfeger, hence for Hamburg, was spoken 17th ult., lat. 49, long. 13.

Brig Nathan Stevens, Saunders, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 30th ult.

Br. brig Poste, Holder, cleared at St. John, N. B., 2d inst. for Philadelphia or New York.

Schr Mary A. Harmon, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 30th ult.

Schrs A. M. Aldridge, Fisher; Charles E. Smith, Hanson; Farragut, Clark; and William S. Doughten, Tatem, hence for Boston; Roswell, Copp, and Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Rondout for do.; and Admiral, Steelman, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst., and most of them sailed again next day.

Schrs Curtis, Tilton, Somers, Philadelphia for Boston; Annie E. Cranmer, Cranmer, do. for Salem; and Ann S Cannon, Cobb, Bucksport for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schr Maggie Cain, Schull, hence, at Holmes' Hole 4th inst. for Bath.

Schrs L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, and L. A. Johnson, Mahlman, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schrs Peter A. Grau, Nickerson, from Norwich for Philadelphia, and Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence for Fall River, passed through Hell Gate 5th instant.

Schr Teaser, Henly, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 28th ult.

Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, and Sarah, Bruen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 2d inst.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

POWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN LOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 907 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 23 WAREROOMS, No. 616 ARCH Street.

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 4 21tf

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wtm3

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 12 mth3

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950 00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925 00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500 00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900 00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00 Cost, $1,215,622 27.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700 75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097 26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740 20
Cash in Bank	$168,318 88
Cash in Drawer	972 26
	169,291 14
	$1,862,100 04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirhead,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 96m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731 67
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732 25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
8 16

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696 74
	$2,106,534 19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386 84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,132,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	85,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	22,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	221,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	80,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welch,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 4

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23]

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 524,365 10

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
41 No. 429 North FIFTH Street.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.
This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 30, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R R. Co. at WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.
SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please notice.
JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT.
6 29 10t No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
18 PHILADELPHIA

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
8 5 Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
THE INFANT SAPPHO
EVERY EVENING, 7 6 4t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the Petition of ABBIE C. HALSEY, praying to be decreed a *feme sole trader*.
Now, June 25, 1870, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of E. K. NICHOLS, the Court appointed the undersigned Examiner to take testimony and fixed July 9, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for a hearing. The undersigned will take the testimony under his appointment, July 8, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at office No. 118 S. SIXTH Street.
JOSEPH ABRAMS,
7 2 5t Examiner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH CHARLES ANTOINE MORLOT.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS D. NANCREDE, Administrator of Joseph Charles Antoine Morlot, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. THIRD Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 2 5 tu th5t EGBERT NICHOLS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of RICHARD LLOYD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL F. FLOOD, JR., administr

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1870.

THE WAR ON THE PLAINS.

The usual summer Indian warfare on the plains has again commenced. The old story is repeated, with no substantial difference except that the number of whites in danger of assault is increased. The telegraph, too, keeps the American people promptly advised of bloody massacres and sanguinary struggles which, in former times, would have scarcely ever been heard of east of the Mississippi. Disguise it as we may, there is an irrepressible conflict between civilization and barbarism, which can never be adjusted until a series of decisive fights determines this most irreconcilable of all disputes. That dread arbiter, the sword, is never so essential as in strifes with savages. Their rude and untamed spirits cannot be bound by verbal or written treaties, until they are firmly impressed with a conviction that new outbreaks will be punished with inevitable death. The Indian problem, which was only solved after many wars and murders, east of the Mississippi, is more difficult and intricate on the plains than in any other portion of the continent. They furnish a theatre for nomadic life which is as congenial to the wild nature of the aborigines as it is forbidding and impenetrable to the white race. The Indians of mountainous districts must have fixed homes somewhere, against which the energies of an army can be concentrated. But the nomads of the plains are forever on the march, living perpetually in a series of temporary camps which can be changed at a few hours notice. It is only in the dead of winter, when travel of all kinds becomes well-nigh impossible, that they are forced to adopt an Indian equivalent for going into winter quarters. To secure protection during this season from the possible danger of an attack by white troops, and to gain gifts and ammunition, they are always ready to make, in the fall, the treaties they break in the spring. When the snows melt, and the grass affords pasturage to their ponies, they invariably become eager to start out on war and hunting parties, which are as ready to strike down unprotected settlers or to plunder trains as to slay the buffalo. Following this mode of life for centuries, and preying upon each other when white victims are not available, it will require the strongest of human motives to force them to adopt more civilized habits. Even the patient and hopeful Quaker agents must be impressed with the inherent savagery of their uncontrollable wards and the impossibility of dealing with them on strict moral suasion principles. When they see whole bands leaving reservations with the defiant message that they want the United States soldiers to follow up and fight them; hear of Indians killing and scalping the men employed to transport goods and presents to the agencies, and know that war parties are starting out with deadly intentions from every direction, their faith in the practical efficacy of peace doctrines must be sorely tried. General Sheridan gives even a worse picture of Indian treachery when he expresses a fear that the "young men of the Yankton Sioux are simply making their reservation a base of operations and supply, as they get their food to start on the war-path from issues, and if pursued take refuge in the reservation." If this conjecture is correct, the Government, under this system, is made to furnish supplies and protection to the most deadly enemies of its citizens.

The late manifestations of hostility are so numerous that an unusually extensive Indian war is apprehended. It remains to be seen whether these fears will be realized; but the difficulty of an effective combination of the diverse tribes is almost insurmountable, and at the worst they can only be a little more unanimous and methodical in their hostile demonstrations than in previous seasons. Some of the tribes have, by sound thrashings, been converted into fast friends of the whites, and if Sheridan is allowed and enabled to inflict severe and merited chastisement on the war parties now in the field, the bands with which they are connected may also bury the hatchet too deep to have it within easy reach next summer. A good beginning seems to have been made on the 26th ult., when a small body of cavalry attacked two hundred Indians, killing fifteen of their number and wounding others. Nothing checks the warlike zeal of the aborigines so speedily as a discovery that hard blows must be taken as well as given.

THE PEKIN MASSACRE.

The report of the terrible massacre of Christians at Pekin on the 25th of June will excite feelings of horror and indignation both in Europe and America, and if the full particulars of the occurrence confirm the first rumors in all particulars, they can scarcely fail to produce a reaction against the policy inaugurated by Mr. Burlingame that will be disastrous to China. In all probability it will be found that the Government is entirely innocent of any complicity with the outrage, and the fact that priests and Sisters of Mercy are among the principal sufferers, and that a cathedral was burned, seems to indicate an outburst of religious fanaticism on the part of the Chinese. The missionaries in China have never been celebrated for their discretion, and we have no desire to disparage the work in which they are engaged when we say that very many of the conflicts between the natives and foreigners have been brought about by their want of judgment, and disposition to meddle with what does not concern them. It is a notorious fact that most of the missionaries have been wholly unable to appreciate the real merits of the Chinese religious system, and they have provoked conflicts that might easily have been avoided by the exercise of a little genuine Christian charity. The probabilities are that recent events have emboldened the priests and Sisters of Mercy who were massacred to push the work of proselyting with greater energy than ever and in a manner peculiarly offensive to the Chinese. If this should prove to be the case, the massacre will not be wondered at, however much it may be regretted.

The Chinese in the United States have not been sufficiently well treated for us to retort upon them as a nation for this horrible occurrence, and while it is the duty of all the so-called civilized nations to protest against such outrages, and to adopt measures for the protection of such of their citizens as reside in China, it should be remembered that there are two sides to every question, and that the Chinese in this country have the same claim upon us for protection from outrage as our citizens have upon the Government of China.

PRINCE LEOPOLD OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Yesterday the one grand topic of discussion throughout Europe was the scheme of General Prim to place Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern on the throne of Spain. According to the American custom of regulating such matters, if Spain desired to have Prince Leopold for her king, and the Prince was willing to undertake the task of ruling such a turbulent people, outside nations would have no cause or right to interfere. But "the balance of power," the great bugbear of modern Europe, makes the internal affairs of any one nation the concern of all the surrounding countries, and the family associations of the new candidate for the Spanish throne are such that when he draws out his handkerchief to blow his nose, all Europe must hold her breath in anticipation of the effect. Yesterday we gave a sketch of Prince Leopold, detailing his relationship to the different royal families of the Continent, which is about all that can be given concerning him, as his individual career thus far seems to have been rather a monotonous one, as the individual careers of unemployed royalty are apt to be. There are some points, however, on which we can be more explicit.

The father of Prince Leopold, Prince Charles Anthony, who was born in the year 1811, is the present head of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the youngest branch of the great House of Hohenzollern, of the eldest of which King William of Prussia is the head. Twenty years ago, the members of the younger branches of the line abdicated all their possible claims to the crown of Prussia in favor of the present reigning family, at the same time that their petty sovereignties—the principalities of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen—were incorporated with the Prussian kingdom. Since that time, the younger branches of the family have been dependants upon the favor of King William. Prince Charles Anthony has held a high position in the Prussian army, and acted as ruler of a Prussian province; his second son, Prince Charles, who was born in 1839, was in 1866 elected Hospodar of Roumania through the paramount influence of Count von Bismarck, and although he thus got himself into a trying and difficult position, he was fairly out of the way; while the two other sons, Prince Leopold and Prince Frederick, have for some years been picking up an honest livelihood as officers of the Prussian army. Yet, under all circumstances, they are both in the way, and a permanent disposition of them similar to that which was made of Prince Charles, their brother, a few years ago, would be as desirable to King William as to either of the princes. But, aside from this, the vacancy on the throne of Spain presents additional attractions. Bismarck and Napoleon are face to face, and although there is peace between them just now, "the balance of power" has been so seriously jeopardized by the consolidation of Prussia and the formation of the North German Confederation, that the Emperor can not be expected to let slip any opportunity for flanking his unscrupulous opponent. It is but natural that Napoleon should desire a creature of his own on the throne of Spain, as this would give him virtual command of the whole Iberian peninsula in case of serious complications. To defeat the possibility of such a solution of the Spanish question, Bismarck has naturally forwarded the scheme of Prim to install Prince Leopold in the place vacated by Isabella. The Prince, it is true, is directly descended from an aunt of the Emperor, as well as from an adopted daughter of "his uncle." Under ordinary circumstances this near relationship would render the candidature of Prince Leopold a very proper thing in the eyes of his kinsman. But his relationship to the royal family of Prussia, and the unquestionable fact that King William and his Prime Minister, Count von Bismarck, would exercise more influence at the Spanish Court, in case Prince Leopold is placed at its head, than would be accorded to the autocrat of France, settle at once all the claims of blood, and not only render the candidature of the Hohenzollern obnoxious to the present Government of France, but would cause his selection as ruler of Spain to be "a check and a menace."

The *Constitutionnel*, a semi-official organ, of yesterday, is the authority for the statement that the French Government so regards the possibility of Prince Leopold's accession. But the turbulent scene in the Corps Legislatif yesterday is not less significant of the determined purpose of France to oppose the candidature of Prince Leopold at all hazards, even to the risk of war. The Duke de Gramont, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, confirmed the report that Prim had tendered the crown to Prince Leopold, accompanying it with the statement that the French Government would under no pretext permit a German power to place one of its princes on the throne of Charles V; and subsequently Prime Minister Ollivier, while endeavoring to palm off his Foreign Minister's declaration as a forerunner of peace, fully confirmed the position assumed by the latter, and resorted to his usual trick of challenging a vote of a want of confidence by way of assuring the world that an appeal to arms would be the last resort to save the honor and preserve the integrity of France. It is also asserted that a conference took place on the previous day between M. Ollivier, the Duke de Gramont, and the Spanish Ambassador, the result of which was the handing of an energetic protest against the Hohenzollern scheme to Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, who immediately on its receipt started for Ems, to consult the King of Prussia in person. There is also a rumor that the French Minister at the Court of Berlin was recalled yesterday afternoon, and another to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon sent for the Spanish Ambassador, with whom he had a protracted interview. On the top of all this comes a violent article in an Imperialist journal, *Le Pays*, lamenting the recent diplomatic defeat sustained by France, and crying lustily for war; while the other Paris journals are thrown into excitement by the movements of a German fleet in the Mediterranean.

Spain, the country most nearly concerned in this grand dispute, also naturally shares in the excitement. There are rumors of dissensions in the ministry, which take the shape of a report that Admiral Topete, preferring Prince Alfonso, the son of the ex-Queen, to a Prussian for King, will cut loose from Prim, if the Hohenzollern scheme is persisted in; while it is positively asserted that the Council of Ministers will call the Cortes together on the 20th inst., presumably to dispose of Prince Leopold's candidature, if it is not disposed of by Prim, Napoleon, and Bismarck before that date. Unless the threatening position assumed by the French Government is mere bluster, it is more than probable that the Cortes will never be called upon to pass judgment upon Prince Leopold. Desperate as General Prim has become in his search for a king, he will scarcely venture to press the claims of Prince Leopold or any other candidate who is extremely obnoxious to the French Emperor. A universal European war would be the inevitable result in case the Spanish Cortes and people came to Prim's support, and for participation in such a struggle Spain is in no degree prepared. Its most probable result would be the overthrow of the revolution of September, 1868, and the restoration of the Bourbons to the throne which they so long disgraced.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.

Throughout the whole of the season, says a recent number of the London *Mercantile and Shipping Gazette*, the standard English authority on the cotton question, we have invariably expressed the belief that the American crop of last year would be found to be equal to 3,000,000 bales, and the present statistical position of the trade fully justifies the assertion. On the other hand, the exports of East Indian cotton have been larger than anticipated, and there is reason to believe that at the close of the season they will not show any considerable decrease as compared with last year. The position of affairs, so far as the visible supply of cotton is concerned, may be reduced to figures in the following manner:—

	1870.	1869.
Stock in Liverpool and London.	655,000	503,000
Stock in continental ports.....	215,000	80,000
Afloat for all Europe from United States (including shipments to June 18).....	174,000	93,000
Afloat for all Europe from India (do.).....	249,000	510,000
Stock in United States ports June 18.....	225,000	89,000
On shipboard in Bombay June 18	147,000	159,000
Total bales.....	1,665,000	1,434,000

This excess in the quantity of cotton available for consumption in Europe over last year will probably further increase. Already the receipts at the American outports have exceeded the modest estimates formed by the trade on this side, the total to June 18 having been 2,766,000 bales against 2,020,000 during the corresponding period last year. Judging from the manner in which the receipts keep up—particularly at Memphis—it is not improbable that the largest estimates of the crop may be exceeded. It is, however, not impossible that planters have hurried forward their cotton to market in order to take advantage of present rates, because a large extra breadth of land has been placed under cotton cultivation in the States this season, and there is reason to believe that the growing crop will considerably exceed the one now being forwarded to market. The last few cotton crops have been very remunerative to planters, and every available acre has been placed under cultivation where the state of the labor market would allow it. The old cry in the Southern States, of "too much cotton and too little corn," will probably be again heard, and that, too, at no distant period. The cultivation of the former had been pursued to the dangerous exclusion of the latter. But a consideration quite as important is the fact that a greatly improved system of cultivation has come into vogue, and the crop is, therefore, less liable to failure. Fertilizers have come into very general use, and the barbarous custom of sweating the soil has at length been given up: the yield may, therefore, be anticipated to be proportionate to the expenditure in fertilizers upon the soil.

The Indian crop has proved to be more abundant than was expected, and if the monsoon is delayed we shall probably find that the deficiency will not exceed 100,000 bales. The latest advices state that the cotton was arriving at Bombay in unexpectedly large quantities; values were accordingly somewhat depressed, and it was even believed by some speculators that the results of the season's shipments would prove equal to last year. It will be safer, however, to reckon on a deficiency of from 80,000 to 100,000 bales. Unfortunately the "mackee," or assessment in kind, prevents the ryots from disposing of their produce as early or as readily as they would otherwise do, particularly in the Dollorah district.

With regard to the probable course of prices there is little reason to anticipate any important decline from the rates now current, which are below the quotations of last year, and which, when the position of the manufacturing trade is fairly considered, appear likely to be maintained. There is a large amount of spinning power still unemployed in Lancashire, and advantage would be taken of any decided downward movement in values to reopen the mills or to resort to full time. If, as will probably be the case, the American crop now approaching maturity shows a further considerable increase over the crop of 1869, there can be no question as to the tendency of the quotations for cotton. India will continue to supply England with a large quantity of cotton annually, and the South, with every advantage of climate and quality of staple, will not be able to dislodge her altogether from the very important position she has now attained in the market.

—The State Woman's Suffrage Association have engaged Hathorn's Village Hall, at Saratoga, for a convention on Thursday and Friday, July 28 and 29. All the leading speakers are expected to be present.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 11th inst., clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
E. MITCHELL CORNELL,
7 7 4t* Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.
7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.
A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.
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7 1 12t Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.
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NEW YORK, July 7, 1870.

The Baths.

The two public baths in operation have met so far with complete success—the women's no less than the men's. At first it was feared that respectable girls and women would not patronize them, but the event has proved this fear to be without good enough foundation. The baths are open for feminines from six in the morning till nine in the evening, and between these hours, though mostly between six and nine at night, all ages of the tender sex may be seen wending their way along Fourteenth street to North river and along Fifth street to East. Nearly every girl and woman carries a small bundle which, it is fair to suppose, contains a towel, a bathing-dress, a cake of soap, and perhaps, in some cases, a hand-brush. These public baths have not yet been made the theme of any lecture from a strong-minded woman, but will probably come under the ban—or under the blessing—before long. I have not yet seen the audacious reporter so bold as to affirm that he has witnessed the sports of any of these nymphs in the water, although the indecorousness of his doing so would not be very great, since they all wear bathing-dresses and are said to conduct themselves in an extremely quiet and inoffensive manner. This I can venture to say, however—that the bathing-dresses are not by any means those elaborate articles of the toilette which fashionable women wear at watering-places. In most instances it consists merely of a common calico gown, and even sometimes of a night-dress, not unlike what Mr. Harry Beckett used to wear in the character of "Amina" in the burlesque of *La Sonnambula*.

Madame Lanner's Troupe.

The "Viennoise" ballet troupe of Madame Lanner is to make its first appearance in this city next Monday evening at the Grand Opera House. In order that there need be no misapprehension as to the material of which the figurantes and coryphees consist, I may mention that only a few of the troupe—the principal dancers—are Viennoise, and that the others are all English, which accounts for their ruddy complexions and blonde hair. Madame Lanner herself is of course a foreigner. So is Bertha Lind. The others came from bonny London, according to their own account, and created great havoc among the hearts of Fisk's clerks the other afternoon by going into the offices on the first floor of the Erie Opera House to get some gold pieces changed into greenbacks. The entertainment they give retains the best excellences of the ballot and the pantomime. It will not present as good scenery or as superb dancing as *The Black Crook*, or as many amusing features as Mr. Fox manages to crowd into his Olympic pantomimes, but all the departments in it will be blended in one harmonious tone, than which nothing better, it is promised, has ever yet been seen in this city.

The French Wrestlers.

The French wrestlers at Wood's Museum have created as great an excitement as could probably be created by anything of the kind this warm weather. There is a very remarkable female among them called Mdlle. Angela—which is rather a soft, sweet-sounding title for so masculine looking an artist. She it is who does the strong business, such as whirling around upon her shoulders a bar at each end of which is suspended a good-sized man. Wood's Museum has not imported these attractions before it became time. What with the sticks upon the stage and the smell of animals in the menagerie portion of the house, the *tout ensemble* was anything but attractive.

Chinese Help and Irish Hindrances.

Upon calling, a day or two ago, at the house of a friend, the door was opened by a mite of a body, with complexion like a sheet of brown wrapping-paper, hair like an Indian's, and eyes like beads set obliquely in its head. It was a Chinese dwarf, at sight of whom the whole truth flashed before me. Mrs. Jones had taken the revenge she had long been plotting against her Irish hindrance—a specimen of the generic Biddy—and taken into her service this Chinese help. I had not had to ring a second time. The bell had not ceased tinkling before John stood before me, in his shirt sleeves, it is true, but with a broad, long, clean apron on, Mongolian intelligence beaming out of his stubbly nose, and Celestial complaisance scintillating from the corners of his almond-shaped eyes. His face was a mass of furrows, like the kernel of a pecan nut, and the sweat of honest labor bedewed a chin and cheeks destitute of beard. In the touching confidence which the lady of the house reposed in me during the interview that followed, I learned that this creature was a household angel in disguise, as far superior to the conventional Biddy as turtle-doves are to turtle-soup. The gentle creature when she engaged him was totally indifferent as to whether there were stationary tubs or not; asked no questions with regard to the condition of the range; evinced no curiosity as to the number composing the family; had no cousins or followers; did not stipulate for every Sunday out; never sat up to read novels, and did not frown when he learned that the dining-room was back of the parlor and not in the basement. "God bless Mr. Koopmanschoop!" she exclaimed, under the impression that that worthy was alone responsible for the measure of Chinese help as yet introduced into the city. "I think that our time of deliverance has come." And since so much is now being said in public respecting the moral calibre and mental characteristics of the Chinese, I thought it not out of place to add this mite with respect to his capacities as a domestic servant. ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

SUMMER CLOTHING.
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
ALL STYLES,
BETTER IN MAKE,
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY,
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA,
AND SOLD AT
GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child and comfort to the mother.

A PARAGRAPH FOR THE DRESSING-ROOM.—Gentlemen who are trying to revive the tinge of other days in their grizzled hair with muddy and glutinous preparations, are hereby informed that PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, will accomplish the object more effectually than any of these, and is transparent and without sediment.

Cut this paragraph out and lay it on your toilet as a reminder.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 23 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. slance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

CAPE MAY.—To enjoy the best table, home comforts, and the best bathing, go to the Ocean House.

MARRIED.

PYLE—BUCKIUS.—June 28, by Rev. J. Wingfield, CHARLES H. PYLE to MARY R. BUCKIUS, all of Petersburg, Va.

WOLFENDEN—BRIERLEY.—On Monday, July 4, by the Rev. Charles A. Maison, at St. James' Parsonage, Kingsessing, Mr. JONATHAN H. WOLFENDEN to Miss ANNIE BRIERLEY, both of Cardington, Delaware county.

DIED.

GRIFFITHS.—On the 4th instant, ELLEN F., wife of J. S. Griffiths, and daughter of the late Thomas Waddill, of Fayetteville, N. C.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, Dr. C. M. Griffiths, Old York road, above Nicetown lane, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill. (New York city, Wilmington, N. C., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.) 5§

KERR.—On Tuesday, the 5th instant, JOSEPH KERR.

The male friends and the members of Washington Lodge, No. 59, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1411 Spruce street, on Friday morning, the 8th instant, at 9 o'clock.

LE NOIR.—Reserve Officer JOHN S. LE NOIR died July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 1323 Hancock street, Seventeenth ward, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock P. M. 5

SHEETZ.—On the 5th instant, after a severe illness, CHRISTIAN SHEETZ, Jr., youngest son of Christian and Mary E. Sheetz, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1533 Palmer street, on Friday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock.

TABER.—On the afternoon of the 5th instant, MARY ANN J., wife of William E. Taber, and daughter of the late Robert Johnston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1340 Spring Garden street, on Friday afternoon, July 8, at 4 o'clock. 5

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1870.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, 11th instant, for the construction of the following sewers:—On the line of Poplar street, from Sixteenth street to two hundred and thirty feet west of said Sixteenth street; Coates street from Sixteenth to Nineteenth street; Twenty-first street from fifty feet south of Wallace street to Locust street; Cherry street from Friedlander street to Clayton street, thence on Clayton street to Race street; Master street from Twelfth to Camac, and on Camac and Fawn streets from Master to Jefferson street; Kessler and Ninth streets from Parish to Ogden street, and on Ogden from Ninth to Tenth street; on Sansom street, to commence at the sewer at Twentieth and Sansom streets, and to extend eastward to the east line of Nineteenth street. The above sewers to be three feet in diameter. Also a two feet six-inch sewer on Eighteenth street from Mount Vernon street to twenty-five feet south of the south line of Wallace street, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 30th day of September, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
7 7 thsm3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM PROPELLER FOR THE REVENUE MARINE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1870.

The bids for the construction of an Iron Steam Propeller of 250 tons, opened in this Department June 30, being considered exorbitant, separate sealed proposals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 29th July, 1870, for the construction of a Steam Propeller of WOOD, of 350 tons.

General plans, conditions, and specifications can be obtained from the Collectors of Customs at Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Renewed proposals are also invited for the same steamer of IRON, upon the same plans, conditions, and specifications as were issued June 1. No bids will be considered except from parties regularly engaged in ship-building.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
7 7 11 14 18 21 25 28 Secretary of the Treasury.

PERSONAL.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Lemuel Lyon, the Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death, on the 30th of April last, at Yokohama, of WILLIAM COLGAN, alias W. F. VINCENT.

The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, where his relatives now reside. 7 5 3t

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary exposure. Advice free and private. Terms moderate. Apply at "Studio," 7 5 thths6t No. 45 N. NINTH Street, Room 1.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, under the Firm of THOMPSON, CLARKE & YOUNG, is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

R. N. THOMPSON,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
JAMES T. YOUNG.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1870. 7 1 6t

MEDICAL.

The Era of Revolutions.

If the jog-trot slaves of precedent and routine who flourished a century ago could now revisit the scenes of their former labors, how completely they would be taken aback by the wholesome innovations which modern skill, knowledge, and enterprise have made upon their musty precepts and purblind practice! In medicine, especially, we have got entirely out of the old worn-out grooves, and taken a new and more philosophical road to health.

The German School of Medical Chemistry is perhaps the most progressive and successful. It has repudiated the stereotyped potions of the past, and substituted in their stead a new class of alteratives and restoratives capable, it would seem, of working wonders. Prominent, perhaps foremost, among these stand the well-known household remedies—

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC,
AND
HOOFLAND'S
PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

These medicines have acquired a reputation exceeded by none, and when we see such names as those of Chief Justice Thompson, ex-Chief Justice Woodward, Justice Sharswood, Mayor Rogers, of Buffalo, New York, together with those of the leading clergy of the country, and prominent statesmen and citizens, appended to strong testimonials in favor of these popular preparations, we recognize the evidence thus volunteered as unimpeachable and conclusive. Such men do not give their sanction and approval to articles which they do not KNOW to be of sterling excellence, and therefore when they state through the columns of the press that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a valuable medicine in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, "of great benefit in cases of Debility and want of Nervous action," and "a safe and valuable preparation for General Debility and Liver Complaint," we feel assured that they speak from actual EXPERIENCE and OBSERVATION, and with a due sense of the weight of their influence and of the words they employ.

The testimony in relation to the TONIC, which contains a stimulating element omitted in the Bitters, is equally satisfactory.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1·50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound and be benefited will most certainly be deceived.

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

Is also highly extolled and pronounced to be the most efficient Cathartic known to the Medical World. Being composed of the ACTIVE PRINCIPLE of Mandrake, in combination with other effective ingredients, they act more powerfully upon the Liver and Secretive Organs than any other Pills. Their operation is free from griping or nausea.

Two Pills a Dose.

It does not require a handful of them to produce the desired effect. From personal experience and otherwise, we have no hesitation in saying that, taken in connection with the Bitters and Tonic, they will speedily cure the most severe and long-standing cases of Liver Complaints, Constipation, or any other derangements of the organs of digestion.

The Pills will Purify the Blood, will thoroughly cleanse the Liver of all unhealthy impurities, and relieve the Stomach and Bowels, while the Bitters or Tonic strengthens and adds new life to the entire system, enables the Stomach to digest the food, and transforms the sickly, emaciated, weak, and feeble body into one of health, strength, and vigor.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR

Dr. Hoofland's Medicines

IS

NO. 631 ARCH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.,

And are sold by Druggists everywhere throughout the country. 16 swsptf

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstulm 6 26 dim 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular, A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms, $15 and $18 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE
ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.)
The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
JACOB RIVELL,
6 11 1m THOMAS GREENWELL, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, is open for the season. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, is open for the season The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
6 11 1m G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors. E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This new and delightfully located Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE),
Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
6 11 1m JOSEPH H. BORTON, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
6 11 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELLOWS' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON,
R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. For rooms, apply to Mrs. DEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street. M. B. FIELD.
6 11 1m

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS.
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season.
6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE Superintendent. 6 11 1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 28tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.
It is intended that THE COLUMBIA HOUSE shall sustain its HIGH CHARACTER for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for THE COLUMBIA superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 4t] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL
CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3 50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths8m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.
6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 30 1m* Proprietors.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LAGER BEER BREWERY, on FIFTH Street. This property is situated between Adams and Monroe streets, Wilmington, Delaware. The building is large and was erected for a brewery. The vaults are cut out of the solid rock. There is a good steam engine, with boilers; also tanks, vats, mills, etc. The lot is 173 feet on Monroe street, and 130 feet on Fifth. There is a garden 60 feet by 130 feet. This is a most desirable property. An excellent trade can be done in Wilmington and through Delaware and Maryland. The purchaser can have his own time for payment. Very little cash is required. An enterprising, skilful brewer can make a fortune in a short time. The brewery is supplied by the City Water Works with water from the Brandywine. This water is celebrated for its excellent qualities in the manufacture of ale and lager beer. There are at least forty beer saloons in the city of Wilmington. There is direct communication by railroad with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Lancaster, Kennett Square, West Chester, and with all the towns on the Peninsula, and by steamboat as well as rail with Philadelphia and New York. Wilmington possesses peculiar facilities for manufactures of all kinds, and this brewery offers a rare chance for a man with a small capital.

Apply to A. H. GRIMSHAW, Real Estate Agent, Nos. 2 and 4 West THIRD Street, Wilmington, Del.; or to M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 7 5 10t

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE a convenient and beautiful home. The modern built three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1822 MASTER Street, lot 16x100, to a wide street; elegant garden in high state of cultivation, full of choice flowers, grape and other vines. House in good condition, supplied with modern conveniences. Price, $5500. Part can remain. 6 30 6t

FOR SALE — GOOD-WILL, STOCK, AND fixtures of the liquor and grocery store No. 1336 PEARL Street. 7 5 3t

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences, on LOCUST avenue, near Willow avenue, Germantown. Three minutes walk from Church lane station. Immediate possession. Apply to SCOTT & DAY, No. 38 North THIRD Street. 7 1 6t.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

FURNITURE.

Furniture, Cheap Furniture,
at the lowest possible cash prices.

Walnut Book Shelves	$1.00
Marble-top Walnut Tables	6.75
Walnut Arm Hair Cloth Chairs	3.75
Hanging Hat Racks	5.00
Standing Hat Racks	17.00
Lounges, in reps or terry	6.50
Bed Lounges, in reps or terry	15.00
Cots, 3 feet wide	3.00
Cottage Bedsteads	3.75@4.25
Mattress, 3 feet wide	3.75

Also a great variety of Desks, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, etc., etc.
A great variety of goods suitable for churches, academies, schools, offices and residences.
GOULD & CO.,
N. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets.
7 1tuth6t Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CIGARS.

BAKER'S
COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS,
Three for Twenty five Cents.
Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.
COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,
6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Wagner, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brandt, Jenkintown P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lorah, Fine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 6 25 2m§

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT OAKINGTON, MD.,

Commencing TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, and continuing ten days.

Trains for Camp Ground will leave Philadelphia (Sunday excepted) at 8·20 and 11·45 A. M. and 4·00 and 11·30 P. M.

Round trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
7 7 12t H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.
The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP.
This delightful summer resort is now open, and much improved. Trains leave Kensington 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Arrive at the Gap in less than five hours.
6 25 stuthim* WM. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $2·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors
W. D. WOOD,
6 30 1m* Proprietor.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE
FOR
SUMMER TOURISTS
TO
Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Watkins

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Sermons Preached at Brighton," by the late Rev. Frederick W. Robertson. Published by Harper & Brothers. These sermons, which have now for the first time been presented to the public in a single volume, have had an almost unexampled popularity both in England and the United States. The graceful and polished style, the fervid religious feeling, and the large-hearted and large-minded catholicity that characterizes them have made them to be regarded with favor by Christian readers of all denominations and all shades of opinion. Without being very profound, these discourses are impressive for their earnestness, and we do not know of a volume of sermons that we can more cordially recommend to all classes of readers, with the assurance that they will be both pleased and edified, than the one before us.

From the same house we have received "Gwendoline's Harvest," by the author of "Carlyon's Year," etc., and "Stern Necessity," by F. W. Robinson, both of which are from the press of Harper & Brothers. These are clever novels of English life by popular writers, and we commend them to the attention of people going out of town as entertaining reading for the country or the seashore.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received the first volume of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," bound in very handsome style. Two such splendid volumes as this will be ornaments to any library, while the value of the contents will commend them to the regards of those who appreciate the inside of books more highly than their outsides. This Encyclopedia literally fulfils the promise of its title. It is a popular work, and the efforts of the editor and publisher have been directed to condensing as large an amount of information as possible into the smallest possible space. This work will contain all the essential facts of the elaborate articles in the large encyclopedias, with a great variety of new and entirely original matter. While the majority of the articles are necessarily brief, those subjects that require elaboration are treated in as comprehensive a manner as is desirable, and, considering the peculiar conditions of the work, there is probably no encyclopedia or book of reference published that will be found to contain as much information as this. The publisher has made arrangements for binding the volumes as they are completed in various styles and at various degrees of expense, from the plain and substantial cloth to the ornate and elegant calf and morocco. The "Encyclopedia" is rapidly being completed, and those who wish to subscribe should do so at once, as the price will undoubtedly be advanced when the entire work is issued.

—"Widow Goldsmith's Daughter," by Julie P. Smith, published by S. W. Barrows, Hartford, has been sent us by Porter & Coates. This is a bright, fresh, and amusing story, with plot enough to enable it to hang together, but which is chiefly interesting on account of its animated dialogue, its lively descriptions, and its well-sketched characters. "Christobel," the daughter of Widow Goldsmith, is a lovable creature, and "Mrs. Goldsmith" herself may almost be considered a dramatic creation. The remaining personages are drawn with much skill and genuine humor, and the story altogether is one that a multitude of readers will heartily enjoy.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received the July numbers of *The Sunday Magazine*, *Good Words*, and *Good Words for the Young*. These English reprints are finely illustrated by some of the best artists of the day, and they present a most attractive variety of stories, sketches, and poetry that combine amusement with sound moral and religious instruction in a manner that makes them among the most desirable publications of the day to be placed in the hands of young people.

—Henry Carey Baird, No. 406 Walnut street, sends us a pamphlet entitled "The Present and Long-continued Stagnation of Trade: Its Causes, Effects and Cure; being a sequel to 'An Inquiry into the Commercial Position of Great Britain,' etc., by a Manchester Man." This is a British argument against free trade, and it is full of important and interesting facts and figures made up from Government returns and other authentic sources. We commend it to the attention of American readers, as likely to give them some valuable ideas about how free trade works in England, and why it is that a strong and vigorous opposition to it has been excited of late years in that country.

—The July number of *The Philadelphia Photographer* gives as its "specimen" a remarkably fine "shadow picture," by W. J. Baker, of Buffalo, N. Y. A large portion of the number is taken up with a report of the proceedings of the National Photographic Association recently held at Cleveland, Ohio, which contains many items of interest and value to photographers in all sections of the country.

—The July number of *The Schoolday Friend* has been sent us by Turner & Co. This periodical is now in its fourteenth year, and it seems to be increasing in popularity. The number before us contains an excellent selection of stories, sketches, and poetry adapted to the tastes of young readers.

—*Van Nostrand's Eclectic Engineering Magazine* for July presents a valuable series of papers on engineering subjects, selected from the leading European scientific journals.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—One evening, as a Frenchman was seated by a Southern planter's fireside, the Frenchman remarked that there was one English word of which he could never find the meaning; he had vainly searched the dictionaries and begged his friend to assist him in the explanation. The word was often used by every one, and yet when he asked the meaning he was always told there was no such word, but he hoped better treatment from his present host, and, at once, to test his powers, gave the word as "Tattle-too!"

"Tattle-too!" said his friend; "there is no such word."

"There it is!" cried the despairing Frenchman; "you are just like the others; you say there is no such word, yet you always use it!"

"I cannot imagine what you mean," said his friend, "and am sure there is no such word."

The Frenchman sat a moment in lugubrious silence, when it chanced that a servant entered with fuel for replenishing the fire. As he poked and stirred, and placed the fresh wood: "There, there," exclaimed the host, "that'll do! that'll do!"

"There! there!" cried the excited Frenchman, "you used the word this minute! Twice you told the man 'Tattle-too! tattle-too!' and yet you say there is no such word!"—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE TRINIDAD PITCH-LAKE.

It was in the autumn of 1863 that I visited the English colony of Trinidad; and I shall never forget the effect produced upon me by the first glimpse of this truly picturesque and beautiful island. It is situated at the mouth of the river Orinoco, and extends from latitude nine degrees thirty minutes to ten degrees fifty minutes north, and is separated from the province of Cumana, on the South American Continent, by the Gulf of Paria. The island appears at a distance like an immense ridge of rocks along its whole north front; but, on entering the Gulf of Paria, we behold one of the most magnificent, variegated, and luxuriant panoramas that nature ever formed. To the east, the waves of the mighty Orinoco dispute for the empire of the ocean with contending billows; the lofty mountains of Cumana rise from the bosom of the horizon in stupendous majesty; and, on the west, appear the cape, headlands, mountains, hills, valleys, and plains of Trinidad, enamelled with eternal verdure, and presenting a *coup d'œil* which is rarely surpassed. Nor is the mind disabused of these delightful emotions on penetrating into the interior of the island. Its azure skies, deep-blue seas, fertile glades, and elastic atmosphere, have, in the language of one of its historians, each and all, combined to crown Trinidad with the appellation of the Indian Paradise.

It is not the object of this article to furnish a graphic account of the island, but merely to give a description of a very remarkable phenomenon existing there, called the "Pitch Lake." I had not long been in the island before an opportunity presented itself of joining a party of ladies and gentlemen on a visit to this interesting lake, which I readily availed myself of. The lake is distant from Port of Spain, the capital of the island, some sixty miles, and is most readily accessible by water. The western shore of the island for about 20 miles, is quite flat, and richly wooded, and though only one or two houses are perceptible from the sea, the interior is well cultivated. Nearer, towards the lake, the shore assumes a more smiling aspect. Here one sees a noble forest; there, a sheet of bright green points out a cane field. Cocoanuts and palm trees are sprinkled over the landscape, and now and then a well-built house, close to the water's edge, appears, with a verdant lawn extending from it to the sea, and the ground sometimes broken into sinuosities, and then slightly undulating.

The lake is situated at Cape La Brea, where we arrived in a small steamer used for conveying passengers to and from different places along the coast. After wending our way over rocks of pitch and crustulated sand, we soon come to the road leading directly to the lake, and, emerging from it, the spectator stands on the borders of what appears at the first glance to be a lake, containing many wooded islets, but on a second examination proves to be a sheet of asphaltum (pitch). The lake is elevated eighty feet above the level of the ocean; a gradual ascent leads to it, which is covered with pitch in a hard state, and trees and vegetation flourish upon it. In some places beds of cinders are found; and a strong sulphurous smell pervades the ground to the distance of eight or ten miles from the lake, and is perceived in approaching the shore.

The lake is bounded on the northwest by the sea, on the south by a rocky eminence, and on the east by the usual argillaceous soil of the country; it is nearly circular, and more than half a league in length, and the same in breadth. The variety and extraordinary mobility of this phenomenon are very remarkable; groups of beautiful shrubs and flowers, tufts of wild pineapples and aloes, swarms of magnificent butterflies and brilliant humming-birds, enliven a scene which would be an earthly representation of Tartarus without them. With regard to mobility, where a small islet has been seen on an evening, a gulf is found on the following morning, and, on another part of the lake, a pitch-islet has sprung up, to be in its turn adorned with the most luxurious vegetation, and then again engulfed. The usual consistence and appearance of the asphaltum (except in very hot weather, when it is usually liquid an inch deep) is that of pit-coal, but of a grayish color. Sometimes, however, the asphaltum is jet black and hard. Deep crevices, or funnels, are found in various parts, filled with excellent limpid, running water, and often containing a great variety of mullet and small fish. Alligators even are said to have been seen in these extraordinary chasms. Pieces of what was once wood are found completely changed into bitumen, and the trunk of a large tree, on being sawn, was entirely impregnated with petroleum. Where the petroleum mixes with the earth, it tends greatly to fertilize it, and the finest fruits of the island come from districts bordering on this singular lake, the pineapples, in particular, being less fibrous, more aromatic, and of a deeper golden color, than are to be found anywhere else. The pitch at the sides of the lake is perfectly hard and cold, but, as one walks towards the middle with the shoes off, in order to wade through the water, the heat gradually increases, and the pitch becomes softer and softer, until at last it is seen boiling up in a liquid state, and the soles of the feet become so heated that it is necessary to dance up and down in a most ridiculous manner. During the rainy season it is possible to walk nearly over the whole lake, but, in the hot season, a great part is not to be approached. Although several attempts have been made to ascertain the depth of the pitch, no bottom has ever been found. In standing still on the lake, near the centre, the surface gradually sinks, forming a sort of bowl, as it were; and, when the shoulders become level with the lake, the prudent traveller will make the best of his way out.

Science is at a loss to account for this extraordinary phenomenon, for the lake does not seem to occupy the mouth of an exhausted crater, neither is the hill on which it is situated of volcanic origin, for its basis is clay. The flow of pitch from the lake has been immense, the whole country round being covered with it, and it seems singular that no eruption has taken place during the memory of man, although the principle of motion still exists in the centre of the lake. During the past three years several thousand tons have been shipped to this country, and yet I am assured by a gentleman residing there, with whom I am in freqnent correspondence, that no diminution is visible. My last advices from Trinidad inform me that a company, formed in the United States, was at that time engaged seeking for oil in the neighborhood of the lake, and that oil had been discovered in several places.—*Appleton's Journal.*

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ESTATE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cuhningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildngs of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44½ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46½ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44½ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44½ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¼ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,733·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93½ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98½ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70½ degrees east, 89½ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
ENOCH LEWIS,
Trustees.

M. THOMAS & SONS,
Auctioneers.

6 27 mth tS27

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 6 11 1m

GOLD

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Coupons of United States,

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Bought at Best Rates.

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

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Gold, Silver and Government Bonds

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N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 2. PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

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DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany, and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

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AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 10rp

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

55 PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

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AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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PHILADELPHIA. 7 1 3m

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE

Second Mortgage Bonds

OF

Wilmington and Reading R.R. Co.,

Due July 1,

Will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

7 2 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office rp6

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000,

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of 8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds..... 1,500,000
$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS,

No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

COMMERCIAL AGENTS,

No. 54 PINE STREET,

6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

ALSO,

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

26 PHILADELPHIA

THE EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

Destruction of Santorin—A Two Years' Conflagration of an Island—Geological Wonders—The Whole Mediterranean Basin in Revolution. Etc. Etc.

The cable announces that on Friday last a terrible earthquake had been experienced throughout the kingdom of Greece, by which great damage was done in many places. The only details of this catastrophe yet given us are that the town of Sartoria was "reduced to a heap of rains," and that "a neighboring island disappeared at the time of the shock." The town here spoken of is evidently the capital town of the island of Santorin, no town of "Sartoria" existing in Greece; and "the neighboring island" is probably either Therasia or Aspro-Nisi, both of which were formerly united with Santorin, and both of which were separated from it, as Pliny relates, by a tremendous earthquake which occurred in the year 236 before Christ.

Santorin and the islands in its vicinity have long been known as the theatre of some of the most curious and interesting geological phenomena of the globe. For now nearly two years a large portion of the island of Santorin itself, on which the town of that name stands, or rather stood, has been literally burning up with subterranean fires. The flames burst out along the sea-line of the island in 1868, and they have never since ceased to rage, extending their area steadily, and presenting one of the most striking and terrible spectacles in the world. Scientific expeditions have been sent from the mainland of Greece and from Austria to observe this awful phenomenon, but the dwellers in Santorin themselves, like the residents of Torre del Greco, near Vesuvius, had not suffered its fearful proximity to disturb their devotion to the culture of their vineyards, esteemed the best in the Grecian Archipelago, even as those of the Vesuvius slope are reputed the best of Southern Italy. Santorin, the southernmost of the famous group of islands known as the Cyclades, lies about half-way between the Morea and the island of Rhodes, and almost due north of the town of Candia, in Crete. It was known to the Phœnicians, by whom it was originally settled, as the "Beautiful," Calliste, and the Round, Strongule, the latter name indicating its form previous to the catastrophe by which, as we have said, the islets of Thrasia and of Aspro-Nisi were detached from it more than 2000 years ago. Six centuries before Christ, it had become powerful and populous enough to found the Libyan city of Cyrene. In the third century of our era it was baptized by the Christian name of Saint Irene, of which its modern name of Santorin is a corruption. Its area is comparatively small, as it is only about forty-eight miles in circumference, but as its soil is absolutely and entirely volcanic, it is extremely fertile and has long been famous for its wines. The vine occupies, indeed, the attention of its inhabitants so exclusively that all the necessaries of life have to be brought to them from the neighboring islands, upon which they are dependent even for their supply of drinking water. In its population of some 13,000 souls are comprised some six or seven hundred Catholics gathered around one school of Lazarist missionaries and another of sisters of charity, both of which schools are notable for the liberality with which they afford instruction to all the inhabitants without regard to their forms of faith.

Santorin presents the form of a crescent, but with the islands of Therasia and Aspro-Nisi it makes a circle so complete as to indicate what geologists believe, that it represents the vast crater of a submerged volcano long since flooded by the sea. The parti-colored strata of Santorin are continued in the same order and at the same levels in the formations of Aspro-Nisi and of Therasia. Since the convulsions of 236 B. C., the region of the Archipelago all around Santorin has witnessed a wonderful succession of geological revolutions. Strabo tells us that in the year 197 before Christ the island of Hiera suddenly rose to the surface, blazing with sulphurous fires such as those which, in 1808, made their appearance in Santorin. Hiera has long been known as Palai-Kaimene, or "the old burning island." In the year 46 of our era another island came up, known since as Micra-Kaimene, or "the little burning island." A. D. 726, and again A. D. 1457, Palai-Kaimene was suddenly enlarged by fresh elevations of the submarine volcanic cones. In the year 1570 the southern end of Palai-Kaimene suddenly sank into the sea with a shock which submerged the ruins of an ancient city bearing the famous name of Eleusis; and three years afterwards, in 1573, a short eruption elevated and enlarged the mountain[cone of Micra-Kaimene. In 1650 a formidable eruption in and around the island of Santorin lasted for nearly three months, raised perceptibly the level of the sea, and sent the waves high up over the distant shores of Ios and Pikino. In 1707 a new crater came up and opened between Palai-Kaimene and Micra-Kaimene. For more than a year it vomited forth lava, ashes, flames, and smoke, and gave birth to new islets, one of whitish pumice, the other of black trachyte, which four years later, in 1711, were united and formed a cone rising to a height of one hundred yards above the level of the sea. This cone also burned and blazed, and received the names of *Nea* and *Megalo-Kaimene*, the "new" and "great" "burning island." After this eruption of 1707-11 it was observed that the island of Santorin had perceptibly sunk, and the island of Melos, or Milo (where the Comte de Marcellus discovered the beautiful statue called the Venus of Milo, now in Louvre), began from this period to be wasted by the mephitic exhalations, which have gradually converted it from a perfect garden of fertility into a desolate and sterile rock. In more recent times a trachytic plateau began to rise around Santorin at a rate so rapid that the water off one end of the island, which, in 1830, had a depth of eight French metres, in 1834 retained a depth of no more than five metres. Off the southeastern point of Santorin again, about forty-five years ago, a curious space of yellowish water began to mark the blue surface of the sea.

This is the effect of a submarine spring of very acid ferruginous waters, so strong as in a very short time to clean the sheathing of vessels anchoring in the neighborhood. Whenever this spring subsides the people of Santorin have learned to look for earthquakes.

The town destroyed in Santorin, as we have said, is probably the capital of the island, and crowns the formidable cliffs which here rise suddenly and steeply from a depth of water so profound that no anchorage exists in front of the town. Over the whole surface of the island, among its green and glowing vineyards, lie scattered the traces of numbers of other towns which in ancient days rose and flourished here.

When we remember that no longer ago than last January an earthquake shook to pieces and destroyed the island town of Santa Maura, in the Ionian Sea, quite on the other side of the Greek mainland, and that violent shocks have since then, at three different times, startled Southern and Central Italy from its prosperity, one at least of the three having been attended with considerable loss of life and of property, it is impossible to doubt that the eastern basin of the Mediterranean is just now the theatre of some as yet unmeasured but serious and most important subterranean revolution.

MR. DISRAELI AND BLACKWOOD.

A Note to the Review of "Lothair"—The Critic's Explanation of the Allusion to the Author's Race.

From the London Standard, June 23.

A second edition of *Blackwood's Magazine* for June has been published, with a note of four pages to the review of "Lothair." It is occupied chiefly with extracts from, and commentary on, the articles in which many newspapers, both in town and country, have assailed Mr. Disraeli's assailant. The most interesting part of the rejoinder is that in which the critic in *Blackwood* explains and justifies his allusion to Mr. Disraeli's race:—"One grand count of the indictment against us is that, in alluding to things Jewish, we have rendered our article personal and offensive to Mr. Disraeli. Now, we should have said just what we have said if Mr. Disraeli traced his pedigree to Harold or William the Conquerer; for it is not the man of Jewish descent but the champion of Hebrew pre-eminence, perfection, and other nonsensical pretensions who has been the object of our allusions. The most conspicuous feature in some of his later novels has been the asserted superiority of the Jews to all other people.

"To talk of this in discussing his merits as an author is no more personal than to mention hero worship in connection with Carlisle, or certain fantastic theories of art in reviewing Mr. Ruskin. We have spoken of Mr. Disraeli in the character in which it is his pleasure to disport himself, and in which he is universally recognizable by all who ever heard of him. For a quarter of a century his satirists have depicted him with pen and pencil under Jewish nicknames and with Jewish peculiarities of costume. The whole meaning of the mock novel of "Coningsby" vanishes if the Jewish element is ignored. In that parody a vendor of old clothes, cheap pen-knives, and similar wares, inhabits a palace filled with fabulous delights, and plays a tune on 'the little harp peculiar to his nation.' This is the Jew that Titmarsh drew. And now the critics, who have been so long chuckling over and repeating ridicule of this sort, suddenly discover that we, from whose article nobody can derive the remotest hint of anything concerning Mr. Disraeli's private life, are guilty of gross personality. Do they think that, because they are thus tardily virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale? Yes, by St. Anne! and ginger shall still be hot in the mouth, though they may prefer to offer their readers sawdust."

GENERALITIES.

Rumored Resignation of Secretary Fish.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Tribune* says:—

It is rumored to-night, and credited in official circles, that Mr. Hamilton Fish has tendered his resignation. Mr. Fish has been urging the President to accept his resignation, as he desires to retire from official life in this country. The President has said that he would not permit him to retire, if he could by any means keep him in the State Department, as he regarded his staying there as a personal favor to himself. It is generally understood that Mr. Fish will succeed Mr. Motley at the Court of James.

Five Attempts at Suicide—Successful at Last.

A well-to-do boiler-maker of Paterson, named Richard Oliver, owing to financial difficulties, some weeks ago endeavored to get out of his troubles by blowing out his brains. His wife discovered him and snatched the gun from his mouth just in time to save the shape of his cranium. He was similarly frustrated when he had a rope around his neck, just ready to uncoil himself. A dose of poison was rendered harmless by a strong emetic administered by his ever-faithful wife. On Saturday night last he tried it again with a bottle of laudanum, but the wife sent some warm water and salt speedily after it, and again saved him. On Monday night he succeeded in getting an old gun, with which he repaired to the woods, placed the end in his mouth, and with his foot pulled the trigger, which launched him into eternity, with his head blown literally to pieces. A coroner's jury decided the man dead at last, from the effects of a fit of temporary insanity.

A Funeral Party Precipitated into a Cellar.

A few days ago Miss Ida De Camp, about fifteen years of age, whose parents reside at No. 27 Vesey street, Newark, died. The room in which the coffin was placed was filled with mourners on the occasion of the funeral. While the services were in progress the floor gave way, and the coffin, mourners, and all were precipitated into the cellar. The coffin was broken open, women shrieked and fainted, and for a while the excitement was intense. Finally order was restored, the coffin was mended, and the exercises concluded.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 11§ No. 2600 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,

PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

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WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 6 28 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 26 6 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:46 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

July 5, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIF in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT PT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America*.

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3 00

" " " Long Branch... 2 50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harris-burg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6:35 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:22 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6:25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8:05 A.M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A.M.
Paoli Accommodation	12:50 and 7:10 P.M.
Fast Line	12:30 P.M.
Erie Express	11:00 A.M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P.M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P.M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P.M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P.M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P.M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P.M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A.M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A.M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A.M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8:20 A.M. and 6:40 P.M.
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A.M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A.M.
Lancaster Train	11:55 A.M.
Erie Express	5:40 P.M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P.M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P.M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P.M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex railroads.

11

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE IRON MOULDERS.

The Second Day's Session of the Iron Moulders' Union—The Proceedings of the Morning Session.

The Iron Moulders' Union assembled this morning at 8 o'clock in Common Council chamber, F. J. Myers, President, in the chair.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of yesterday, the convention, on motion of John McMahon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., proceeded to the election of an assistant secretary.

The election resulted in favor of James Cummings, of Troy, N. Y., for that position.

On motion, the convention decided to hold its morning sessions from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and the afternoon session from 2 to 6 P. M.

On motion of Thomas Walsh, of St. Louis, it was decided to drape the President's desk in mourning, in memory of William H. Sylvis, the late president of the Union.

H. J. Walls, of Philadelphia, presented a communication from Union No. 1, inviting the members of the convention to attend a picnic to be held at Smith's Island this afternoon. The invitation was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to Union No. 1.

A motion of William C. Bradley, of Cincinnati, was passed, inviting the attendance of City Councils at the proceedings of the convention.

The President then read a report of his official action during the term of his administration as President of the International Union. After alluding to the unexpected death of the late President, William H. Sylvis, which he characterizes as a great calamity to the organization, so intimately was Mr. Sylvis identified with it. The report states that new charters have been granted to Union No. 206, Kent, Ohio; No. 207, Marietta, Ohio; No. 208, Meadville, Pennsylvania; No. 209, South Norwalk, Connecticut; No. 210, Little Falls, New York; No. 211, Hannibal, Missouri; No. 212, Port Deposit, Maryland; No. 213, Grand Rapids, Michigan; No. 214, Lehghton, Pennsylvania; No. 215, Brooklyn, New York. The unions reorganized were:—No. 14, Pittsburg; No. 18, Louisville, Kentucky; No. 63, Elizabeth, New Jersey; No. 77, New Haven.

The losses of the New England unions have been very heavy, but the President hopes for better things. The introduction of coolies among the Crispins may awake the moulders to their danger and may teach them a lesson worth learning.

In point of numbers the various unions have fallen off considerably. In October of 1868 there were reported 113 unions and 4885 members, in January, 1869, there were 110 unions and 3903 members, in April 116 unions and 3860 members, in July 109 unions and 3916 members, in October 98 unions and 4066 members, in January, 1870, there were 104 unions and 4582 members, in April 103 unions, 4216 members. The greatest number of unions reported since last convention was in April, 1869, there being 116, and the smallest number of members 3680. On July 1, 1870, 110 unions reported a membership of 4669. The amount held by 104 unions was $13,777·04, and there were overpaid $241·79 by other unions.

In a business point of view the past six months have been unprecedented. With money almost a drug in the market, coal and iron much reduced in price, there has been a complete stagnation throughout the country, and this has enabled employers to force down wages from ten per cent. in some cases to fifty per cent. in others; while, with the exception of fuel, flour, and sugar, in the prices of the necessaries of life there has been very little reduction.

Since July, 1869, there have been received $3712·38, and the expenses have been $3505·34. Of the above receipts $191·75 have come from members of suspended unions.

On motion of W. C. Bradley, of Cincinnati, the report of the President was filed for future action by the convention.

On motion, 300 copies of the President's and clerk's report were ordered to be printed.

The Treasurer then submitted his report, after which the convention adjourned.

RACING.

Probable Fatal Result.

Some days ago we called attention to the fact that the Mayor had issued orders for the arrest of all drivers of our steam fire engines found driving at an immoderate gait. Had these orders been carried out faithfully, we should not have been called on to record the following accident from racing, which will probably end fatally:—

As the Vigilant and United States steam engines were running up Eighth street to the fire last evening, the United States engine, which was ahead, when near Parrish, turned off the track to the left, and the Vigilant to the right. The Vigilant struck the hind wheels of the United States, receiving a heavy jar, which threw the driver, Hugh Dougherty, who resides at No. 327 Dilwyn street, from his seat. The steamer then ran into a hack which was standing in front of a private residence. The hack was badly smashed up, and Robert Lloyd, the driver, seriously injured by being thrown from his seat to the ground.

Dougherty was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. It is supposed that the United States must have passed over him, as his head is badly bruised, both legs fractured, and the cap of one knee destroyed. This morning George Baker, the driver of the United States, was arrested and committed to prison by Alderman Toland to await the result of Dougherty's injuries.

HUMBOLDT.

The Work Going Bravely on.

R. Koradi, the Treasurer of the Humboldt Monument Association, reports that the fund is rapidly accumulating, and that everything promises well. Up to date the following contributions have been received:—

F. A. Fleischmann..	$5·00	W. Hachner & Co..	$10·00
Feustman & Kauffmann.....	10·00	Charles H. Meyer..	5·00
Wm. J. Horstmann.	100·00	M. Ostheimer.....	10·00
D. Herbert.....	25·00	H. P. Zeuner.....	10·00
Jos. Kincke.....	25·00	By Mr. M. Newburger:—	
M. Newburger.....	5·00	Cadbury & Thomas.	10·00
Schaefer & Koradi..	50·00	Coffin & Altemus...	10·00
F. W. Thomas.....	25·00	Charles Conrad.....	5·00
F. W. Thomas, Jr..	15·00	Loew! Bros.....	5·00
F. G. Thomas.....	10·00	M. Raleigh & Co....	10·00
Jacob Weber.....	5·00	By Mr. J. Weber:—	
By Mr. F. A. Fleischmann:—		C. Becherer.....	1·00
		H. S. Hannis & Co..	10·00
Wm. Keinath.....	1·00	Philip Powell.....	2·50
A. K. & F. Womrath	10·00	E. Reis.....	1·00
By Mr. B. H. Feustmann:—		Casp. Schoedler....	5·00
		Walden, Koehn & Co.	10·00
Bunting, Durborow & Co.....	10·00	Total.....	$400·50

This amount has been deposited with the Fidelity Safe and Trust Deposit Company, where all further contributions will also be sent until the desired amount is raised.

A NUISANCE.

Sub-letting City Property.

Within the past ten days a number of stands have been started along Chesnut street, at which the thirsty can procure a dirty drink of soda water for five cents. Emboldened by the examples set, some individual has erected one along the Chesnut street front of the Receiver of Taxes' Office, and has swung an awning in front thereof. The stranger in our city viewing this magnificent (!) arrangement will be apt to believe that instead of the building being city property, it belongs to some second-class circus company; therefore, for the sake of our respectability, our official in charge, whether it be Mr. Peltz or Mr. Hill, should at once do away with this cheap and dirty stand, else Councils will have to be called on to prevent the sub-letting of the property.

CAMP MEETING.—A national camp meeting will be held at Oakington, Md., beginning Tuesday, July 12, and continuing ten days. Trains will leave for the grounds by way of the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at short intervals during the continuance of the meeting. Round-trip tickets can be purchased at reduced rates at No. 828 Chesnut street.

PUGILISTIC.—Pat Gallagher yesterday attempted to raise a row at Twenty-fourth and Spring Garden streets. Officer Dougherty attempted to prevent him. Pat, objecting to foreign interference, administered to the officer a severe beating. Subsequently Pat was arrested, and Alderman Pancoast sent him to prison.

FELL FROM A LADDER.—Mr. Richmond Dukes, plumber, fell from a ladder while at work yesterday, striking his head and hip, and inflicting injuries of a dangerous character. He was taken to his residence, No. 205 Christian street.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—John McKenna, aged twelve years, has been sent to prison by Alderman Kerr for the theft of some wool from a warehouse on Letitia street.

ROBBERY.

During Attempt to Rob a House—Exciting Incidents—Capture of the Would-be Burglars.

Last night about 1 20 o'clock a daring attempt was made to rob the residence of Mr. Rosser, situated on the west side of Sixteenth street, below Master. It appears that Mr. Rosser went out of town some days since, accompanied by his family, and carefully locked up his premises and his valuables. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, the gentry who usually hang around the city during the summer, looking out for chances, discovered the fact that an entrance might be effected into the premises, and last night appears to have been the night set apart for "cracking the job." Accordingly, an entrance was effected by forcing a window looking into the back yard, and, once in, the thieves commenced ransacking the closets and bureau-drawers for such articles as suited their fancy.

They did not appear very choice in their selections, but carefully bundled up almost everything that came in their way, enough to fill a furniture car. Not being satisfied with what they could find below, they proceeded up stairs, and while engaged in packing up some bedding were accidently seen by a woman residing on Liza street, who was ironing. The lady immediately gave the alarm, and in a few moments the entire neighborhood was fully aware of the fact that strange men were seen, acting in a strange manner, in the house which was supposed to be tenantless. The police were promptly on hand, and accompanied by a posse of citizens, a raid was made through every room in the house, but without discovering anything save the fact that an attempt had been made to rob the premises, and that the thief or thieves had somehow or another mysteriously disappeared. Leaving the goods pretty much as they found them, the police carefully went through the house and locked up all the windows, and then departed, much to the grief of the neighbors, who had set their minds on having a real first-class thief-taking excitement.

Most things have an end, and after the people had taken a view of the top of the house, everything settled down to its usual quiet, and the people went to bed, and, as they hoped, to sleep. But in this they were doomed to disappointment, for about an hour after, as Mr. Buckley, of the Tax office, was composing himself to sleep, he was startled by the pounding and rumbling of a brick which came down his chimney at a rather disagreeable rate of speed. Jumping out of bed, Mr. Buckley vigorously sprang his rattle out of a second-story window, which had the effect of bringing a couple of police officers and some citizens to his door. He inquired of the officers if they had seen any of the men on the roof, and being assured in the negative, a new inspection of the premises was made, both exterior and interior, but without discovering anything new. At this juncture Mr. John Cloud appeared upon the scene and suggested that the roofs of the houses had better be searched. A ladder was procured from an adjoining unfinished house, and Mr. Cloud and the police ascended to the roof, and there, much to the astonishment of all, two gentlemen were found snugly ensconced behind the chimney of Mr. Rosser's house. They were immediately conveyed to terra firma and thence escorted to the station-house.

It appears that when the villains were disturbed they immediately sought the roof by means of one of the windows, which was subsequently closed and locked by the police on their first visit to the premises. The gentlemen made efforts in different directions to descend from the roof, but were foiled in every direction. At length the happy idea of sliding down the chimney and into the house crossed their minds, and they immediately proceeded to put the idea into execution; but, unfortunately, just as their efforts were about being crowned with success, a loose brick on the adjoining chimney of Mr. Buckley was knocked off, with the result hereinbefore described.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Man Found Dead in Frankford under Very Suspicious Circumstances—Two Women Arrested on Suspicion.

This morning, at a quarter after 8 o'clock, information was received at the Frankford Station-house of a man having been found dead at a house on Old Front street, near Nicetown lane.

The information was received from the father of the deceased, who is a milkman, living about half a square below the house where the death took place. He went there this morning to serve milk, and was told that the death had taken place. Suspecting foul play on the part of the wife of the man, who is a loose character, he went to the station and lodged information against her.

On the receipt of this Lieutenant McClee and Sergeants Shields and Shuster proceeded to the spot and made an examination. The man was found lying on a bed in the second story, wrapped in the bed coverings and perfectly stiff.

One arm was thrown over the head and the other lay on the breast in splints, it having been broken by a fall from a wagon about two weeks ago. The head and breast were very much discolored, as if from suffocation.

There were two women living in the house, one known as Mrs. Hooley, who is said to be the wife of the deceased, and another named Ann Hays. Both of these bear very poor characters. They were both taken in charge by the officers to await an examination, and the house was put under guard until the Coroner, who was immediately summoned, should arrive.

The dead man's name was Charles Brown. He was about twenty-nine years of age, and was formerly a soldier. He has not been engaged in any occupation for some time past. About two weeks ago he received $600 bounty money from the Government.

It is not yet known what has become of this, or whether it can be found or not. The woman Hooley is said to have had some seven or eight husbands, all of whom have been made away with in some unaccountable manner.

The woman Ann Hays, who was living in the house, and who has always been very intimate with the wife of Brown, was formerly married and lived on Nicetown lane, near Frankford road. Her husband some time ago was murdered under very suspicious circumstances, and a man named William Gormley was arrested, tried, sentenced, and served his time out in prison for complicity with the crime.

The women were both in liquor when arrested, but stated that the man had been alive at 7 o'clock this morning. The officer, however, thinks that this can hardly be possible, because of the great stiffness of the body.

He thinks that he must have been dead at least ten hours before the fact was discovered, which was about eight o'clock. It is thought that the man may perhaps have died in a fit, he being subject to them, though the evidence points strongly in another direction.

When the father came to the house he found crape on the doors and windows, but the women had not sent for an undertaker or taken any other action. The father of the man is strongly of the opinion that foul play has been used. The Coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon, when further information may be elicited.

INTERESTING EXERCISES.—The Sunday School exercises of the Trinity Presbyterian Church, corner of Frankford road and Cambria street, will be repeated this evening, by request. When these exercises took place a few weeks ago, they were largely attended, and many who desired admittance were debarred. Persons desiring to witness the performance should go early.

SHELLS.—A sneak-thief named Benjamin Bloomfield last night entered the residence of a Mr. Hart, on Erie street, below Fitzwater, and stole from off a parlor mantel a lot of valuable shells. As he was making his exit a policeman captured him, and Alderman Collins transferred him to the charge of the keepers of Hotel de Moya.

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR DISCHARGES are entitled to bounty, and it can be procured for them in all cases in which they would have been entitled if the discharge had not been lost, on an application made at once to R. S. LEAGUE & CO., at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, either in person or by letter.

BOUNTY, BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS enlisted for three years, between May 3 and July 22, 1861, honorably discharged before serving two years, and received no bounty, are now entitled to $100. Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Advice and information given free. If you have any kind of claim against the Government of the United States, write to or call at once upon R. S. LEAGUE & CO., the General Collection Agency, No. 35 S. SEVENTH Street.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT promptly prepared for adjustment and settlement, by the Commission now in session. All applications must be filed before June 1, 1870. Apply either in person or by letter to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

THIRD EDITION

THE PAT. WOODS' CASE.

Sentence of Three Months' Imprisonment

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Spanish Throne Question

Rumored Franco-Austrian Alliance

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tax Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Senate amendments to the Tax bill were, on motion of General Schenck, referred to-day to the Committee of Ways and Means. The committee will meet this afternoon for the purpose of considering the amendments. It is thought they will agree to the majority of the amendments made by the Senate, or at least the important ones. The amendments about the income tax, the shipment of imported goods in bond, and several others of similar character, will be accepted. It is the intention of General Schenck to report the bill to-morrow.

Funding the Debt.

The committee of conference on the Funding bill has now been appointed by both houses, and will meet to-day. The feeling in favor of uniform four per cent. bonds seems to be growing among Senators and members, though Secretary Boutwell is still opposing it with all his might. The contest in the conference committee will be on this feature of the bill. The Secretary is very anxious to have some amendment added compelling the national banks to exchange their six per cents for the new bonds, but this is generally regarded as out of the question now.

The Pat. Woods Case.

The case of Pat. Woods, charged with assaulting Congressman Porter, of Virginia, was taken up this morning, and Mr. Bingham made a long speech on the importance of making an example of Woods. The House, by one majority, refused to adopt the resolution of Butler to imprison Woods until the end of the present Congress. The report of the majority of the committee, to imprison him for three months, was then adopted. The Democrats voted solid in favor of Woods being sent to Richmond to await the action of the criminal courts for the offense. Woods was taken in charge by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and will be confined in the District jail.

Another Indian Delegation.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Red Feather Little Swan, Black Tomahawk, and other chiefs composing the delegation from the bands of Sioux near Fort Sully, visited the Capitol this afternoon, under charge of Major Randall, and remained some time both in the House and Senate. They were afterwards taken up into dome, and then shown various other portions of the building.

Custom Receipts

for the week ending July 2:—New York, $2,036,567; Boston, $329,837; Philadelphia, $120,166; Baltimore, $134,520; New Orleans to June 25, $71,511; San Francisco, $153,672; total, $2,846,273.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

The following bills were passed:—

House bill requiring national banks going into liquidation to retire their circulating notes.

House Special Deficiency Appropriation bill increasing the pay of Registers and Sheriffs in the Fifth Military district from five to six dollars per day, and making the necessary appropriation for that purpose.

House bill to carry into effect a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York in the case of the schooner L. T. Davis and her cargo.

Reports from committees were made as follows:—

By Mr. Corbett, from the Committee on Commerce, without amendment, the bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railroad and Ship Canal Company.

By Mr. Gilbert, from the Committee on Post Offices, with an amendment, the bill authorizing a mail steamship service between the port of Cedar Keys, Fla., and Havana, Cuba.

By Mr. Stewart, with an amendment, the bill to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts.

By Mr. Cragin, from the Naval Committee, without amendment, the joint resolution relating to enlistments in the marine corps, providing that enlistments shall be for a period of not less than five years.

By Mr. Tipton, from the Committee on Public Lands, with amendment, the bill granting lands to the Lincoln City and Loupe Fork Railway.

Mr. Cameron introduced a joint resolution for accepting the proposal of the International Steamship Company for constructing and placing iron steamships in transatlantic service. Referred.

At 12·45 Mr. Morrill (Maine) called up the Naval Appropriation bill, the question being upon concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole.

House.

On motion of Mr. Cullom, the Senate amendment to the House bill to incorporate the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company, and to confirm certain legislation in Colorado Territory, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the House insisted on its amendment to the funding bill, and agreed to a committee of conference, and the Senate amendments to the Tax bill were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Davis (N. Y.) asked to have the Senate amendments to the Naturalization bill taken up.

Mr. Finkelnburg said he would object, unless the amendments were to be concurred in.

Mr. Dawes said he proposed to ask the House to non-concur, and he moved that the rules be suspended. The amendment was non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered. The rules were not suspended—77 to 52, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

The House then resumed the consideration of the case of Patrick Woods, in custody of the House for an assault on Mr. Porter, a member from Virginia.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, made the point of order that the prisoner should be present while his case was being tried in this police court, as he termed the House.

The Speaker overruled the point of order.

Mr. Woodward stated the legal objections that he entertained against the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Potter argued against the idea of there being a question of privilege involved in the assault, and consequently against the jurisdiction of the House in the matter.

Mr. Bingham closed the discussion by an argument in defense of the propositions contained in the majority report and against those laid by the minority.

The question was taken on Mr. Butler's amendment to extend the term of imprisonment until the 4th of March next, and it was rejected—yeas, 88; nays, 89.

The vote was next taken on the resolution reported by the minority, directing Woods to be immediately turned over to the Hustings Court of Richmond, Virginia, to be dealt with according to law, and it was rejected—yeas, 56; nays, 120, a party vote.

Mr. Davis (of N. Y.) moved to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. Butler's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Butler in that connection desired to have a letter read, but as the previous question was operating the reading was precluded.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and on that the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Brooks (of N. Y.), remarking that it was evident that the day was to be fooled away with this case, moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Maynard inquired whether Mr. Brooks was prepared to filibuster on behalf of his friend, Pat Woods, but Mr. Brooks did not hear the remark.

After some time consumed in votes on dilatory motions, Mr. Davis withdrew his motion to reconsider, and moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution reported by the Judiciary Committee, directing Mr. Woods to be imprisoned in the jail of the District of Columbia for three months. Agreed to—yeas, 119; nays, 97.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Schenck, Hooper (Mass.), and Brooks (N. Y.) as the committee of conference on the Funding bill.

Mr. Judd, from the conference committee on the Currency bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it. He ended his remarks by stating that the adoption of the report was the only mode by which the South could obtain at this time banking facilities.

Mr. Randall opposed the report, declaring that if there was one thing on which the people were determined it was that there should be no more national bank currency issued. If the 3 per cents were to be redeemed, it should be done by an additional issue of greenbacks. He moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. Cox opposed the report, and announced his intention of voting to lay it on the table. All such legislation would be in vain unless they come to the specie basis.

Mr. Ingersoll also opposed the report.

Mr. Randall withdrew the motion to lay on the table, preferring to let a direct vote be taken on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to—yeas, 100; nays, 76—and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Spanish Complication.

LONDON, July 7.—There is much excitement not only here, but on the Continent, in view of the threatened European complication on the subject of Prince Leopold's candidature for the Spanish throne. Despatches from Paris say there is a strong feeling in France even outside of official circles against the bestowal of the Spanish crown on any Hohenzollern. The tranquillizing assurances of the French Emperor have exerted a beneficial effect in Paris, particularly on the Bourse.

This Morning's Quotations.

Rentes this morning opened at 70f. 95c., or 15 centimes higher than the closing of yesterday. British Consols opened decidedly lower to-day, in sympathy with French Rentes, which have declined heavily within the past few days. American securities, which are also off a trifle, were influenced solely by the price of gold at New York.

The Seitz Defaulters Released.

GLASGOW, July 7.—The brothers Seitz, the New York tobacconists arrested charged with forgery, have been discharged in surveillance on entering into bonds for £13,000, an amount sumcient to cover their alleged defalcation.

The Oneida Sufferers.

LONDON, July 7.—Subscription lists are circulating here and at Liverpool for funds in aid of the families of the officers and sailors of the United States steamer Oneida, which was run down and sunk by the British steamer Bombay. Sir John Lubberick, of London, is at the head of the movement, and it bids fair to be a success.

FRANCE.

A Franco-Austrian Alliance.

PARIS, July 7—2 P. M.—It is asserted in well informed circles that an alliance between France and Austria has been effected.

The Spanish Complication.

PARIS, July 7.—The authorities have been assured that fully three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes are favorable to the elevation of Hozenzollern to the Spanish throne. There seems to be no doubt that the King of Prussia is also favorable to the project, and refuses any explanation in reply to the notes from the French Government. Despatches from Madrid announce that at a Council of Ministers held yesterday, the course Prim had taken was unanimously approved of and the candidacy of Prince Hohenzollern accepted. They authorized the Minister of Foreign Affairs to present the name of the new candidate to the Cortes, which will probably be convened expressly for that purpose.

The Council of Ministers hope that the Prince will receive more than 170 votes, the minimum required by the resolution passed by the Cortes on the 3d of June.

The Prince is expected to arrive at Madrid early in November. The Spanish fleet will be despatched to bring him.

The *Gaulois* (independent organ) has the following in its issue this morning:—"General Prim, in reply to the despatch of Senor Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador in this city, asserts that he acted with the consent of Regent Serrano, unofficially and outside of diplomacy. Finding a difficulty in obtaining a candidate for the Spanish throne, he addressed the Prince of Hohenzollern, who unites many desirable qualities, but whose personal importance was thought insufficient to give umbrage to France. As such an emotion has been created, General Prim retreats, and assures the French Government of the sincerity of his intentions."

The *Gaulois* adds:—"This question is settled so far as Spain is concerned. It remains to be seen what Prussia will do after the scene in the French chambers yesterday, and the unequivocal declarations of the Duke of Grammont."

TURKEY.

The Viceroy of Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived here. He was well received by the Sultan.

CHINA.

Safety of Foreigners.

LONDON, July 7.—A telegram received from Pekin to-day announces that order has been restored, and measures taken which will assure the safety of all foreigners.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, July 7.—A fire in Stevens' block this morning slightly damaged the building. J. Hayes, grocer, lost his entire stock, valued at $2500. J. G. Hancox lost about $500. Rose & Miller, job printers, suffered slight damage. All the losses are covered by insurance.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Stocks very weak. Money 3@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111⅜; do. do. new, 110⅝; do. 1867, 110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅝; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Company, 68¾; Cumberland preferred, 40; New York Central and Hudson River, 98⅞; Erie, 22⅝; Reading, 106⅞; Adams Express, 67⅛; Michigan Central, 120⅝; Michigan Southern, 100⅝; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton quiet; sales of 300 barrels middling uplands at 20c. Flour quiet and a shade easier; sales of 6500 barrels. Wheat 1@2c lower; sales of 37,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1·16@1·23; No. 3, $1·05@1·06; winter red Western, $1·40@1·43. Corn firmer; sales of 32,000 bushels new mixed Western at 95c.@$1·07. Oats firmer; sales of 40,000 bushels State at 70@71c. and Western at 64c. Beef dull; new extra mess, 15@18c. Pork dull; new mess, $29·50@29·75. Lard dull and unchanged; steam, 14⅛@16½c.; kettle, 16½@16¾c. Whisky heavy at 98c.@$1.

SOLDIERS, OR THEIR HEIRS, WHO WERE actually discharged for wounds, or injuries, or ruptures, and who are denied bounty because their discharges read "Surgeon's Certificate of Disability," can have a remuster so as to show them discharged for wounds, etc., and get their $200 bounty, on applying in person or by letter to R. S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT REVENUE DECISION.

A Naval Court-martial.

Late Cuban Intelligence.

Victories for the Insurgents.

Opposition to Emancipation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Revenue Decision.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to an inquiry addressed to his office respecting the liabilities of wine manufacturers from grapes, berries, or fruits of their own growth, renders the following decision:—

Manufacturers of wine from grapes, berries, or fruits of their own growth are not liable to special tax as manufacturers or liquor dealers for selling such wine at the place where the same is made. Where such wines are sold, however, at any other than the place of manufacture, liability to payment of tax as liquor dealers is incurred; and where wines are manufactured from grapes, berries, or fruits not of their own growth, they should pay special tax as manufacturers and as liquor dealers for selling their products, whether selling the same at the place of manufacture or otherwise. This ruling reverses the decisions of former Commissioners.

The Currency Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The House agreed to the conference report on the Currency bill—yeas, 100; nays, 76.

Illness of the President.

The President is quite indisposed to-day after his trip to Connecticut, and has refused to see any visitors, except members of the Cabinet.

FROM CUBA.

Rumored Defeat of the Spaniards—Opposition to Emancipation.

HAVANA, July 6, via Key West, July 7.—Derodas will probably go to Santiago de Cuba. Salmazada has left Bayama to go there also. Troops in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba are acting altogether on the defensive. Colonel Balmes, who is in command of Santiago de Cuba made demand for reinforcements, but is unable to get any.

Various reports represent positively that the Spanish troops had been defeated in several engagements recehtly with the insurgent leaders, Diaz and Gomez.

The situation of the Spaniards in the Eastern Department is unfavorable. The planters are holding meetings, and nearly all of them refuse to obey the emancipation laws, and will resist freeing their slaves. Large amounts of money have been raised to send to Spain in order to avoid the execution of the law, and to secure its repeal.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Naval Court-Martial.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Naval General Court-Martial, of which Captain Alexander Bryson is President and Lieutenant French Judge Advocate, convened at the Navy Yard at Charlestown to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Suicide.

ROCKLAND, July 7.—The wife of George O. Payson drowned herself at Rockport yesterday. She was deranged.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Cotton dull and nominal at 19½c for middling. Flour quiet and steady; sales of new shipping extras at $7·50; Howard street superfine $5.50@6·00; do. extra $6·25@7·50; do. family $7·25@9·00; city mills superfine $5·50@6·75; do. extra $6·50@7·50; do family $7·25@10·00; Western superfine $5·50@6·00; do. extra $6·25@6·75; do. family $6·75@7·25. Wheat dull and lower; sales old and new Maryland at $1·45@1·60; new white, $1·50@1·70; Pennsylvania $1·40@1·45; Western, $1·30@1·38. Corn irregular; prime white $1·20; yellow $1·05@1·08. Oats dull at 60@64c. Mess pork quiet at $30·75@31. Bacon firm and more active; shoulders 14¼c; rib sides 17¼c; clear rib 17½@17¾c. Lard 17c. Whisky in fair demand at 99@$1·00.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh R 6s.....	91⅜	5 sh Mech Bank..	31⅜
$2000 N Penna 7s...	90¾	6 sh Minehill R..	
$3000 Susq Bds.....	40	c&p..	50
$3000 City 6s, N.Is.	101⅝	80 sh O C & A R.	55. 47⅜
$600 do.....	101⅞	100 do.....	47⅜
$1000 N Creek Bds..	12⅜	25 do.....	47⅛
$12000 C & Am 6s, 89.	94½	100 sh Reading R..	53⅛
100 sh Leh Nav.....	34⅜	100 do.....	53⅜
200 do .....ls.	34⅜	600 do.....ls.	53⅜
100 do ....b60.	34⅝	3 sh Leh Val.....	57⅜
100 do..s60wn.	34⅜	100 sh Sch Nv.....	8⅜
120 sh C & Am R. ls.	119⅛		

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New.	101⅜	29 sh Penna R....	58
$500 do.....	101⅜	3 do.....c.	57⅜
$5000 do....,Old.	100⅜	5 do	57⅜
$5000 C & Am 6s, 89.	94½	50 sh Read R....c.	53⅜
$6000 Pa R con bds. cp....	95⅜	100 do.....c.	53⅜
$5000 do.....	95⅞	200 sh O C & A R. ls b60....	47⅜
$3000 W Jer 7s....	97⅛	100 do.....	47⅜
17 sh C & A R. ls.	119⅛	25 do.....ls.	47⅜
4 do.....	119⅜	50 sh Leh VR.....	57⅜

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JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of

ELEGANT PLATED WARES

FROM THE

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of

COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,

DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES

TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES

PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,

CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.

NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES DESIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout

At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.

6 1 w/mtfrp

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Protection of Settlers—The Kansas Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Additional cavalry has been stationed along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to protect the settlements from Indians.

General Schofield and family leave Fort Leavenworth to-day for San Francisco.

A general court-martial which has been in session at Fort Leavenworth for the past six months is dissolved, and the officers composing it ordered to join their commands at the front.

Over twelve hundred surplus Government mules will be sold at Leavenworth, commencing on July 11.

Track-laying on the Kansas Pacific Railway eastward from Denver commenced on Tuesday, and is progressing rapidly.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE LEASE

The Meeting of the Railroad Committee This Afternoon.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a meeting of the Committee on Railroads of Councils was held to consider the proposition to modify the lease held on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The mercantile community had been invited to be present and give an expression of their views upon the subject, but at the hour named but few persons outside of the committee had arrived. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was represented by Colonel Thomas A. Scott and Edmund Smith, and J. Alexander Simpson and James D. Whetham, two of the city directors, were present.

Mr. Franciscus, chairman of the committee, stated that the document which had been referred to the committee showed that the city directors knew of this important matter on February 14, 1869, and yet they had not called the attention of Councils to the subject until June 30, but one week prior to the adjournment for the summer vacation.

J. Alexander Simpson, one of the city directors, explained that, although the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad knew of this modification on February 14, the directors knew nothing of it until the Saturday prior to June 30.

Colonel Scott explained at length that the change which was proposed to be made in the lease was to pay all of the net earnings to the Philadelphia and Erie instead of 30 per cent. of the receipts, as at present. This he conceived to be a necessity for the development of that part of the State.

C. D'Invilliers, a stockholder of the Philadelphia and Erie, opposed the modification.

No action had been taken when our report was concluded.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Wall street is all at sea again, owing to the revival of the currency and funding questions in Congress, and the markets closed heavy and extremely dull.

"The gold market has suddenly assumed activity, and closed strong this evening on the apprehension of complications between France and Prussia concerning the succession to the Spanish throne, while it was thought that France and Russia would declare war against China unless satisfaction was afforded for the recent massacre of Christians in Pekin. Little credit would be given these reports were it not that the quotations for five-twenties abroad have declined, which in financial circles is interpreted as an indication that there is really some foundation for the unfriendly attitude of France towards Prussia. The earliest quotation of gold was 111⅛, from which there was a decline to 111⅛, just before the sale by the Government. The bids at the Sub-Treasury being limited to a trifle more than two millions assisted the weaker feeling, especially as the Acting Assistant Treasurer, Mr. W. G. White, advertised that, in accordance with instructions from Washington, he should, on Friday next, receive bids for $2,353,886·27 in gold, being the July interes. on the United States Five-twenty bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States as custodian of the sinking and special funds, and on Monday receive offers of United States Five-twenty bonds for investment of the proceeds of such sale of gold. On receipt of the news from Europe the price suddenly ran up to 111¾, the 'bears' being frightened at the turn the market took, particularly as they had seen nothing to discourage, but were, on the contrary, encouraged by the dulness and in lower rates for exchange to add to their speculative sales.

"The early decline in gold rendered Governments dull. Its subsequent advance led to more activity, and prices improved, the best being made at the close of the day.

"The money market was easy and unchanged as to rates. The general rate on Governments was three and on stocks four per cent. on call loans. Prime commercial paper was quoted 6⅜ to 6½ per cent. discount. Foreign exchange was dull on the basis of 109¼@109⅝ for prime bankers' sixty day, and 110¾@110⅝ for sight sterling bills."

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033